The Outlook

Volume 81 Saturday, October 14, 1905 Number 7

CONTENTS

THE WEEK

Tammany Shows its Hand 339
Condition of the New York Republicans .. 340
Constitutional Amendment in Maryland ... 340
Tariff Revision in Massachusetts 341
Extravagance in Insurance Management ... 342
Railroad Rate Regulation 343
Forest Reserves in Utah 344
Forest Reserves in Idaho 344
Extravagance in the Public Printing Office . 345
Possible Economies in Public Printing 346
Two Fugitives Captured 346
American Civic Association 347
Preserve Niagara 348
No Reciprocity with Canada 348
Educational Difficulties in Russia 349
The Hungarian Situation 349
The Irish Revival 350
Gymnastics at the Vatican 351

EDITORIALS

The Root of Graft 351
Railroad Rate Regulation 353
Shakespeare Again 355

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

The Sword of Peace in Japan 357
By George Kennan

The Spirit of Graft 365
By Clifford Howard

The Visit to the Philippines of Secretary Taft and His Party 369
By Charles H. Brent

Cotton Mather's Daughter (Concluded) 372
By Kate M. Cone

Martha 375
By J. J. Bell

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 380

CORRESPONDENCE 385

THE OUTLOOK is a Weekly Newspaper and an Illustrated Monthly Magazine in one. It is published every Saturday—fifty-two issues a year. The fourth issue in each month is an Illustrated Magazine Number, containing about twice as many pages as the regular weekly issue, and many pictures.

PRICE.—The subscription price is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Ten cents a copy.

POSTAGE IS PREPAID by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila (Samoa), Shanghai, Canal Zone, Cuba, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add $1.56 for postage.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

DISCONTINUANCES.—If a subscriber wishes his copy of the paper discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

HOW TO REMIT.—Remittances should be sent by Draft on New York, Express-Order, or Money-Order, payable to order of THE OUTLOOK COMPANY. Cash should be sent in Registered Letter.

LETTERS should be addressed:

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY

Chicago Office, 1436 Marquette Building 287 Fourth Avenue, New York

Copyright, 1905, by the Outlook Company. Entered as second-class matter in the New York Post-Office.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Fevers prevail in the Fall

As a preventive, purify the cellar, closets, sinks, nooks behind plumbing, and every spot where disease germs may develop, with

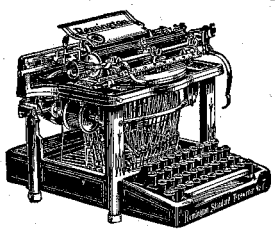
Platt's Chlorides

The Odorless Disinfectant.

It does not cover one odor with another, but chemically removes the cause. Its use costs nothing at the end of the year by preventing sickness and expense.

The daily use of just a iittle of this powerful liquid ensures pure air in the home, and a bottle will last the average family a month. Sold only in quart bottles by druggists and high-class grocers. Prepared only by HENRY B. PLATT, New York and Montreal.

New Models
Now Ready



EVERY model of the Remington Typewriter has been a success. There never was a Remington failure.

The NEW MODELS represent the sum and the substance of ALL Remington Success—plus 30 years of experience in typewriter building.

Remington Typewriter Co.

New York and Everywhere

Established 1884. Assets $4,500,000.00

NINETEENTH WARD BANK

East 57th Street.

New York,

pays in the Interest Department

4% Compound Interest.

PAY YOUR MORTGAGE

Do not pay Interest
but receive it.

Send for Pamphlet,

Banking By Mail.

Warner M. Van Norden,
President.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Chartered 1822

Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000 00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, 7,000,000 00

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under Mortgages made by Railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon Certificates of Deposit, or subject to check and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Acts as Agent for the transaction of any approved financial business.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
THOS. J. BARNETT, 2d Vice-President.
SAMUEL SLOAN, JR., Secretary.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Asst. Secy.
WILLIAM B. CARDOZO, Asst. Secy.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, Asst. Secy.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Samuel Sloan,
William Waldorf Astor,
D. O. Mills,
Robert F. Ballantine,
Franklin D. Locke,
George F. Baker,
A. G. Agnew,
Charles A. Peabody,
Hugh D. Acuhincloss,
James Stillman,
Henry A. C. Taylor,
D. H. King, Jr.,
Robert C. Boyd,
E. R. Holden,
William Rowland,
Edward R. Bacon,
Henry H. Rogers,
Edwin S. Marston,
Moses Taylor Pyne,
S. S. Palmer,
Cleveland H. Dodge,
John L. Riker,
Daniel S. Lamont,
Henry Hentz,
H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy,
Archibald D. Russell,
P. A. Valentine.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1905

Tammany Shows Its Hand

The municipal campaign in New York City has opened. The two most important nominating conventions have been held. Contrary to the policy followed in the last two city elections, when Republicans and Democrats united to oppose Tammany Hall, the contest this year will be between organizations representing the two National parties. The Democratic organization as represented by Tammany will be opposed by the Republican organization as represented by the Odell machine. The effect of the disorder existing among the foes of Tammany is apparent in the Tammany ticket. Mayor McClellan is of course renominated. A respectable man by the name of Hermann A. Metz has been nominated for Comptroller, and for the presidency of the Board of Aldermen, which is equivalent to the Vice-Mayoralty, a member of the Board of Education named Patrick F. McGowan. Of Mr. McGowan little has been heard except what he has said in favor of himself as a friend to school children and to "the humble widows and orphans of the benevolent organizations" to which he belongs and of which he is distributing trustee. The selection of Mr. McGowan is considered specifically significant in view of the rumors that Mayor McClellan may resign next year to become a candidate for the Governorship. In that case the real nominee for the Mayoralty is Mr. McGowan, as he would serve three out of the four years for which Mr. McClellan would be chosen. The real Tammany platform is the record of Tammany Hall for the past century. It is the platform that has been read of all men. Tammany's character is quite as well known throughout the world as that of the Camorra. The platform, however, which Tammany Hall presents to the voters this year extols the efficiency of Tammany government. The most important plank with regard to the future policy of Tammany Hall is that which deals with municipal ownership. It describes this as "accepted Democratic doctrine" and declares that "Democratic administrations . . . have municipalized many public utilities, with a just regard for private rights involved." How completely the public press may misrepresent public opinion is indicated by the fact that, although the newspapers of New York, with scarcely more than two or three exceptions, jeer at municipal ownership as the fad of a few fanatics, Tammany Hall has thought it worth while to include in its platform the following sentence: "Public ownership is no longer a campaign catchword, but a principle applied and in operation in this, the greatest of American cities." It advises the voters that "the principle of municipal control of public utilities" will be triumphantly applied by Tammany Hall "upon safe lines." The platform, moreover, gravely urges the principle that no franchises be hereafter granted in perpetuity!—this being a principle already incorporated in the charter of the city and thoroughly established in spite of Tammany influences. For the progress of American municipal government the most promising characteristic about the Tammany platform is its exclusive attention to municipal matters. The Tammany Convention skillfully took the wind out of the sails of the Republican leaders by passing a resolution commending President Roosevelt's services for the cause of peace; and thus, by anticipation, having made ridiculous any attempt of the local Republican machine to take advantage of the party's National prosperity, the Tammany Convention succeeded in concentrating popular attention upon municipal issues. For this achievement Tammany Hall deserves credit.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Condition of the New York Republicans

Although the Republicans of New York City held their nominating Convention on the day following that of Tammany Hall, they found themselves on Monday of this week without a candidate for Mayor. Their ticket, as selected in the Convention, included as nominee for the Mayoralty Mr. Charles E. Hughes, who has won no little repute and great respect for the ability and fearlessness with which he conducted last year the investigation of the gas companies and is this year directing the investigation of the life insurance companies; for Comptroller, Richard Young, who, under the Low administration, was Park Commissioner for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens; and for President of the Board of Aldermen James L. Wells, who under Mr. Low was the Tax Commissioner, and was appointed by Mr. Roosevelt, then Governor of the State, as a member of the committee to revise the charter of New York City. The men selected on this ticket are competent, but of them Mr. Hughes alone stands before the people of the city as a distinct and striking personality. By his nomination Mr. Hughes was put into a perplexing position. To decline the nomination would be to put the anti-Tammany forces, reduced as they are in number and demoralized as they are in leadership, into a pretty desperate case. To accept the nomination would be either to conduct his investigations under the suspicion that they might be politically manipulated; or, if he resigned as counsel for the investigating committee, to give color to the suspicion that the Republican politicians had succeeded in drawing him off their scent. Mr. Hughes, in declining, has, we believe, decided wisely. He might, it is true, have conducted a campaign against graft of immense educative value, even if not crowned with success. But the service that he would thus have rendered would have been at best problematical. The service he is now rendering is unquestioned and unquestionable. He has been educating not merely the State of New York but the whole country in an understanding of the nature and extent of the graft evil. We are glad that he is continuing this specific service for which he is so eminently fitted. The Republican platform inveighs against the Tammany administration. It explicitly advocates a "non-partisan municipal government." In this respect it takes issue with the theories for which Tammany Hall and Mayor McClellan have avowedly stood. On the matter, however, of the municipal ownership of public utilities it is complacently vague. The people of New York have become so used to government by the boss and for the boss that they are unwilling to turn away from their money-making unless their indignation is aroused against boss rule by some dramatic and peculiarly repulsive exhibition of its malign influence. No such evil has been paraded this year. So it seems probable that government by Tammany and for Tammany, under the astute leadership of Charles F. Murphy, will continue for four years to come.

❀

The Proposed Constitutional Amendment in Maryland

Last week the Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy, and also presiding officer of the Maryland Republican State Convention, published two interesting statements. In the first he paid his respects to the race issue. He declared that in the campaign now in progress in Maryland the Democrats rely for success upon appeals to race prejudice. To inflame this prejudice, he says, they circulate false and ridiculous stories as to what the Republican party would or might do if intrusted with power.

> While these falsehoods are not only absurd in themselves, but conclusively refuted by experience during the four years of Republican supremacy in the State, . . . they have undoubted weight with a certain class of voters, of whom some are very ignorant, and others so intensely prejudiced on this question as to be almost beyond the influence of reason. Some of these preposterous things are to the effect that a Republican Legislature would compel by law certain forms of social intercourse between the two races; as, for example, by establishing compulsory attendance at mixed schools, or obliging white children to be taught by colored teachers. Others hold out the alarming prospect that a Republican Governor or Mayor would appoint a vast multitude of colored officials, with no regard to fitness. . . . Of course, when we had a Republican Legislature under a Republican

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Governor, nothing of the kind was done, and the present Republican Mayor of Baltimore has made no such selections for public office. . . . Stories of the first class form part of an outcry against social equality; stories of the second class give such color as they may to an outcry against negro domination.

In the second statement Mr. Bonaparte shows that the amendment to the State Constitution proposed by the Democrats does not present a race issue. The declared purpose of the Democrats is the disfranchisement of negroes. But their amendment will, if adopted, result in depriving thousands of white citizens, especially those of foreign birth or parentage, of the right to vote. Concerning this Secretary Bonaparte said in part:

The Democratic platform admits that the . . . proposed amendment is meant to rob negroes of their constitutional rights; it denies that the disfranchisement of white men is either desired or intended. The admission is discreditably true; the denial more discreditably false. . . . Last year the colored voters of Maryland were 52,000; the white voters placed by the amendment in precisely the same case with the colored will be, as nearly as we can judge from official figures, over 64,000. Does this look like a measure affecting negroes only? In the city of Baltimore . . . the rights of five white men are endangered to expose two negroes to the same risk.

Thus the "grandfather clause" imperils other rights than merely negro rights. For, compared with States further south, Maryland has a large white population either foreign-born or of foreign parentage, and this population, at which the "grandfather clause" strikes, outnumbers by a goodly number of thousands the entire colored voting element. Mr. Bonaparte does well, first to dispose of the "race issue" as a part of Republican policy in general, and then, in particular, to show that the proposed amendment disfranchises foreign whites no less than negroes. As The Outlook pointed out last July, this is in effect an anti-Democratic Know-Nothing movement masquerading under the name of Democracy.

❀

Tariff Revision in Massachusetts

A political party is always very loth to abandon its traditional policy. It is to be expected that the Republican party will only very slowly, and in spite of strenuous and persistent opposition, consent to any modification of its traditional policy of high protection. The party leaders have too long appealed to the Nation on the ground that the party stands for the protection of American industries, they have too long eulogized the party for giving the Nation prosperity through the adoption of the protection principle, to consent that that principle should be abandoned, or easily consent that it should be materially modified either by changes in the schedules or the adoption of reciprocity. That the Massachusetts Republican Convention should indorse the policy of protection for American labor and American industries and insist that it should be maintained, and at the same time should declare its opposition to "tariff changes tending to depress or destroy any of our industries or lower the wages of American labor," was to be expected as a matter of course. What was less to be expected, and what The Outlook accepts as a grateful indication of progress, is its recognition of "the fact, as declared at the National Republican Convention at Chicago, that rates should be changed when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands the alteration of schedules," and its urging the Senators and Representatives of the State "to press upon their party associates in Congress from other States the wisdom of a consideration of the tariff for the purpose of revision and readjustment." We do not take very seriously Senator Lodge's repudiation of the notion that "we are going to enter on a revision of the tariff by uniting with the Democrats at Washington." No one has supposed that Republicans in Congress would follow the lead of Democrats—that is, that the party in majority would follow the leadership of the minority on this National question. But we can hardly imagine that Mr. Lodge means us to understand that in their advocacy of revision the revisionists in the Republican party will not accept the support of Democrats if Democratic support is offered to them. To the somewhat ludicrous argument against revision which has been advanced in certain quarters, that protection is like a house of cards, and if one card is dropped the whole

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

superstructure will tumble down in ruins, Massachusetts Republicans reply, This is not the case; protectionist schedules can be changed without repudiating the principle of protection. The Outlook, which believes in a radical revision of the tariff, has no other comment to make than, Small favors thankfully received.

❀

Extravagance in Insurance Management

At the sessions of the New York Legislative Committee last week, President McCall, of the New York Life, was the first important witness. He testified concerning the relations between the company and "Judge" Andrew Hamilton, who has entire charge of watching legislation throughout the country and opposing such bills as are "inimical" to the best interests of the company. During the past five years sums amounting to $416,927 have been paid to Mr. Hamilton to be used in this work. These payments were made without any voucher other than Mr. Hamilton's receipt. This total does not include the amount of $235,000 which, as had been brought out earlier in the investigation, had been paid to Mr. Hamilton on his request without any receipt, nor the sum of $134,000 which he received for his services in an action brought by the New York Life to recover taxes paid on insurance premiums. It has been impossible thus far to obtain any information as to how these large sums have been expended, and Mr. McCall said that he had no knowledge of any expenditures made by Mr. Hamilton. The average policy-holder will probably find it difficult to comprehend how his own interests have been served by the expenditure of so much money for such indefinite and hidden purposes. Mr. McCall gave some information concerning a loan of $50,000 to Mr. J. R. Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which ran for a considerable period at the rate of one and one-half per cent. interest, but he neglected to explain in what way this loan benefited the company or the policy-holders. How it was of benefit to himself may be more apparent from the fact that he borrowed $50,000 from the Metropolitan Life at the same rate. Although Mr. McCall is a director in the latter company, he was unable to see that it was not perfectly proper for him to secure this loan at this remarkably low rate or an even lower rate if he could have got it.

❀

Nepotism in Insurance Management

The examination of Mr. Robert H. McCurdy, son of the President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and general manager of the company, showed that the McCurdy family profited from their relations to the company in 1904 to the extent of $419,454.67. President McCurdy received a salary of $150,000, his son a salary of $30,000 as general manager and sums aggregating $91,766.93 from commissions on foreign and domestic business which he had been instrumental in securing in previous years, and Louis A. Thebaud, President McCurdy's son-in-law, received $147,687.74 as his share of the profits of the firm of general agents to which he belongs. The services of President McCurdy and his son are doubtless of great value to the company, and no honest man would wish to deprive them of proper compensation. But that the value of their services is at all commensurate with the immense sums which they are receiving is incredible. The contract with Mr. Thebaud's firm, C. H. Raymond & Co., gives them ninety-six per cent. of the first year's premiums on all new business written by them, and six per cent. of the renewal premiums for six years, with a small reduction in the rate of commission after $17,000,000 worth of insurance has been written. That such a contract, viewed in the light of the resulting profit to one member of the firm of agents, is either equitable or necessary it is difficult to believe. Mr. McCurdy testified that only one other firm of agents, a firm in Texas, receives such large commissions as C. H. Raymond & Co. It is significant that one of the members of this Texas firm is the son of Vice-President Gillette, of the Mutual Life. Mr. McCurdy's explanation of the reason why special commissions were given in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

these two cases was aptly summarized by Senator Armstrong, Chairman of the Committee: "Then, if I understand you, if a territory is thickly settled, like Manhattan Island, it is necessary to give special rates; and if it is sparsely settled, like Texas, it is necessary to give special rates?"

❀

Railroad Rate Regulation

The work of the present Inter-State Commerce Commission is so great that five men have failed to perform it in a reasonable time, many cases suffering for lack of opportunity to be heard and determined. The Commissioners' duties are so arduous and important that none but men of the highest ability and experience should be selected, and such can command far higher salaries than those paid at present to the Commissioners. Hence, the Esch-Townsend Bill, which passed the House last winter, but not the Senate, provided for an enlargement of the Commission to seven members, and, what was more important, an increase in salaries from $7,500 to $10,000—the salaries might well have been doubled. It then increased the power of the Commission by empowering it to name a just and reasonable rate in place of one found to be unjust and unreasonable, the new rate to become operative within thirty days from the date of service of the Commission's order, and to be suspended only upon reversal of that order by a Court of Transportation sitting as a court of equity. A penalty of five thousand dollars was to be imposed upon the party refusing to obey the Commission's order for every day of such refusal after the order became operative. The bill provided for such a special Court of Transportation to review the Commission's orders in case of appeals, thus expediting cases and insuring a greater degree of uniformity and continuity in decisions. This court was to be composed of five circuit judges, designated by the President, for terms of five years, with the exception of four of the first judges appointed, whose terms were to be respectively one, two, three, four, and five years. Thus constituted, the court would have at all times four members who have had one or more years' experience on the bench.

❀

The New Bill

It is now announced that a new Esch-Townsend Bill will be introduced into Congress at its approaching session. The measure will be a modification of the bill of the last session, and will provide substantially that—(1) The Inter-State Commerce Commission shall be given power to decide, upon complaint, after full hearing, whether a rate is unjust or unlawful, and shall have authority to substitute a maximum rate which shall become effective as soon as due notice has been served upon the carrier, and remain in effect until reversed by the Court of Transportation or the Supreme Court of the United States; (2) the Commission shall have authority to declare that a rate charged for shipments on private cars is unjust or unreasonable, if it be so, and the common carrier shall be held responsible for such charges; (3) the Commission shall have jurisdiction over terminal railways; (4) the Commission shall have increased jurisdiction over the shipment of merchandise by water and rail so as to prevent alleged manipulation of rates made possible in such circumstances under the present law; (5) the Commission shall have full authority to examine all railroad records and to prescribe the general form and manner in which such records shall be kept. While considerable objection has developed to the provision in the Esch-Townsend Bill of a year ago providing for a Court of Transportation, the framers of that measure do not at present contemplate dispensing with it. If the new court is not created, the number of Federal judges will be increased to take care of the new business. Whatever be the fate of this measure as a whole, Americans have a right to expect that legislation will be secured at the coming session, in the Senate as in the House, to put private car and refrigerator lines, terminal and switching charges, under Government supervision, and thus to deliver inter-State transportation from a worse tyranny than that of the railways, namely, that of shippers' syndicates. Whether, however, the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Senate will approve legislation conferring upon the Inter-State Commerce Commission power to fix or substitute rates is quite another question. The compromise now being talked of by Senators, and which, it is claimed, will have the sanction of the Senate Committee on Commerce, contemplates giving to the findings of the Commission the force and effect of a judicial decision, but does not give to the Commission the power to say what rate is just and reasonable in lieu of the one decided to be unjust and unreasonable. Our view on the general issue presented by this bill is stated on another page.

❀

Forest Reserves in Utah

A fortnight ago President Roosevelt signed an order creating the Dixie Forest Reserve in Utah. By this action a tract of nearly half a million acres in Washington and Iron Counties is set aside for the perpetuation of native trees. It extends westward from the Pine Valley Mountains, a high, narrow range, many points of which exceed ten thousand feet in elevation. The chief object in creating the reserve is to protect the water supply of the Rush Lake Valley to the northeast and of the Santa Clara Valley to the southwest, together with other neighboring valleys. In all of them the settlers have been in favor of creating the reserve. Furthermore, the tract contains much timber, which, though of inferior quality, is the only timber available in the near-by valleys and is essential to mining development. The total area of our reserves in the United States, Alaska, and Porto Rico is thus increased to over 90,000,000 acres. With proper intelligence and energy their management should show, first, a greater prevention of fires; second, a more wholesome cutting; and, third, a larger profit to the Government from the sale of lumber. In this connection it can hardly be repeated too often that these forest reserves are not for the benefit of the Government at Washington, but of the communities in their neighborhood. The reserves are established for the express purpose of preserving a perpetual supply of timber for home industries, for preventing the destruction of the forest cover which regulates the flow of streams, and for protecting local residents from unfair competition in the use of forests and ranges. The revenue derived from the administration of the reserves maintains the force of men organized to preserve those domains.

❀

Forest Reserves in Idaho

These aims were emphasized last week by the publication of some interesting correspondence relative to our Government's general forest policy, though the subject-matter is specifically concerned with forest reserve questions in Idaho. The major part of the correspondence consists of letters from Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, to the President, the President's replies, letters from Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Forester of the Department of Agriculture, and a letter by Senator Dubois. As the discussion of the general Forest Reserve situation is developed in these letters, they have more than merely local interest. In several of his letters Senator Heyburn warmly protests against the proclamation of certain forest reserves in Idaho; on the other hand, his colleague, Senator Dubois, recommends their establishment, justly declaring that—

> The forest reserves are administered . . . for the sole purpose of conferring the greatest benefit on the community in which the respective reserves are situated. . . . When the reserves were first created, they were without sufficient safeguards to protect stock-raisers, miners, lumbermen, agriculturists, and people of our section generally. . . . The policy which controls the creation of forest reserves to-day, and their administration, is substantially the policy which the representatives of the Western States in Congress have contended for.

In one of his letters the President thus replies to Senator Heyburn's protests:

> Forest reserves in southern Idaho are absolutely essential to the general prosperity of that region. It is admitted that there the forests must be protected and wisely used for the regulation of the waterflow and for the benefit of the settlers on vast areas of arid lands soon to be irrigated. This sentiment speaks well for the work of the Forest Service in this region, and seems to indicate that the recommendations of its field-men are so far heartily approved, notwithstanding the fact that you yourself have opposed, by writ-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ten protest, the establishment of each and every one of the new forest reserves in southern Idaho. . . . The Government policy in the establishment of National forest reserves has been in effect for some time; its good results are already evident; it is a policy emphatically in the interest of the people as a whole, and especially the people of the West. I believe they cordially approve it, and I do not intend to abandon it.

The protests against withdrawing certain lands for forest reserves were based in part on the fact that the reserves discouraged settlement and worked hardships for those who had acquired claims within the affected areas. But, in his report appended to the above, Mr. Schwartz, a special agent of the General Land Office, says that about nine-tenths of the land claims which he has examined have never, as is required by law, been resided on by their claimants!

❀

Extravagance in the Public Printing Office

The investigation of the Government Printing Office which has been authorized by Congress, and the recent removal by the President of the Public Printer, General F. W. Palmer, make the appearance of a striking article on the "Problem of Federal Printing" in the September "Atlantic Monthly" especially timely and valuable. Its author, William S. Rossiter, is a graduate of Amherst College, is himself an experienced printer, and is now Chief Clerk of the Census Bureau, having expert charge of the printing and publishing of the Twelfth Census. His testimony concerning the Government Printing Office is therefore highly intelligent and authoritative. The facts concerning Federal printing which he brings to public attention are surprising and extraordinary. Statistics are usually dry material for the general reader, but some of Mr. Rossiter's statistics ought to be read by every taxpayer with absorbed attention. The Government Printing Office of the United States is the greatest printing establishment, private or public, in the world. When it was established in 1860, the building and plant were worth $135,000; the present building and contents are of an estimated value of $10,000,000. "The principal building in which this great office is housed was completed two years ago at a cost of $2,500,000. It is 408 feet long by 175 feet wide, and is seven stories high. It is equipped with fifteen elevators, a refrigerator plant, a filtration plant, eight three hundred horse-power boilers, and three engines." There are employed in daily work upon the sixteen acres of floor space in this great printing office four thousand printers, compositors, and other workers, and the wages of this force amount to $50,000 per week. There were used during the last fiscal year nearly $500,000 worth of high-grade paper, $23,000 worth of printing ink, nearly $200,000 worth of various kinds of leather, cloth, and gold leaf for bookbinding, and nearly $300,000 worth of lithographs, engravings, and illustrations. These large items form only a small part of the annual expenditure for material. The total cost to the taxpayers of the Nation of this printing-office in the year 1904 was $7,000,000. In 1860, when the office was established, the total cost was $866,000. Mr. Rossiter's figures and statistics make it clear that this great industrial and manufacturing department of the Government turns out work which is inferior in quality to similar work produced by private enterprise, and at a greater cost than printing done by private firms. That is, the taxpayers of the country are paying more for their printing and getting less for their money than they obtain as private citizens in their own business. Mr. Rossiter justly points out that the wages expenditure of the Government may very properly be larger than that of a private concern. We agree with him that it is wise for the Government to set the highest standards both as to rate of payment and as to limitation of hours of labor; but there is every reason why the Government should also set the highest standards as to excellence and beauty and efficiency in the manufacturing work which it does. It is an interesting illustration of the extravagant parsimony of Congress that while it permits the Government Printing Office to expend $7,000,000 a year of the income of the Government, it pays the Public Printer who directs and supervises this enormous expenditure a salary of $4,500 a year, and the Chief Clerk only $2,750. "They are there-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

fore," says Mr. Rossiter, "probably the worst underpaid manufacturers in the country. A commercial enterprise of magnitude which thus neglected its president and general manager would invite failure."

❀

Possible Economies in Public Printing

There are two phases of the waste in public printing which is making the cost of the Government Printing Office grow very much more rapidly than the population of the country or the income of the Government—on the one hand, carelessness, inefficiency, and extravagance in the administration of the office itself, and, on the other, the printing and distribution of unnecessary documents and books. It is quite easy to see that a huge manufacturing enterprise, the executive head of which is an underpaid political appointee, is sure to be conducted by wasteful and inefficient methods. The Congressional investigation ought to uncover completely whatever is antiquated and useless as well as whatever is corrupt and dishonorable in the Government Printing Office, and Congress ought to provide for the appointment as Public Printer of the best obtainable expert at a salary commensurate with the importance of the office. The second phase of extravagance is not so easy to correct. A certain number of Government reports and other public documents, Congressional, departmental, and scientific, ought to be issued and read by the taxpaying citizens of the country. But the inevitable tendency on the part of both the recipient and the distributer of free books and documents is to be wasteful. In addition to a very large number of volumes and pamphlets on all sorts of subjects, the United States published in 1904 fourteen periodicals, of which three were dailies, three weeklies, one bimonthly, and seven monthlies. The problem is, how to distribute all this printed matter to those readers who ought to have the material, and how to keep it from being given extravagantly and uselessly to those who neither need it nor desire it. Mr. Rossiter suggests that "the object of most Federal publications could be attained at a very small part of the present cost if they were sent free only to libraries and public institutions and certain of the important newspapers which agree to review them, and sold at a nominal sum to all others." We add to his suggestions the following plan: Let a list of all publications issued by the United States, whether periodicals, books, or pamphlets, with a very brief mention of their contents, be posted once a week in every post-office in the country. Let each postmaster be authorized to receive orders from the citizens for these publications. Let a small price be fixed for each publication. A price which is sufficient to pay only a fractional part of the cost of manufacture will be also sufficient to deter the aimless and indifferent reader from asking for the publication. This purchase at the post-office may be made by affixing stamps to the order, which may then be mailed to the Government Printing Office, the desired book or pamphlet coming back to the purchaser by mail. Whatever plan of economy and retrenchment is adopted, it is, at any rate, clear that Congress must take up the question in a serious fashion at an early day. If Congress does not grapple with the problem, we hope the taxpayers of the country will.

❀

Two Fugitives Captured

In the pursuit of John F. Gaynor and Benjamin D. Greene the United States Government has spent money entirely out of proportion to the amount of which it believes they have defrauded it, and more than it can possibly recover. In their effort to escape from the grasp of the Government these two men are said to have spent nearly a million dollars—that is, nearly twice as much as the sum of which they are accused of defrauding the Government. The pursuit has lasted for some six years. It has been not devoid of exciting and dramatic episodes. Lawyers have battled against them and on their behalf. Judges called upon to protect them in their flight have settled some intricate points of the law. Frauds for which they were indicted were discovered in 1899. The captain in charge of the Engineer Corps at Savannah, Georgia, was promptly convicted. He has

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

served his term of imprisonment for his military offense, but the two men who were accused of being his accomplices fled to Canada and only last week were finally captured. Has all this labor been worth while? Have the efforts, at times almost desperate, expended to bring these men into custody been well spent? We do not hesitate a moment in answering yes. Even if these two men should establish their innocence, two things will have been established beyond peradventure. In the first place, the United States Government will have shown how highly it values justice above material considerations; it will have proved that no man can offend against the law of the Nation without risking relentless prosecution. In the second place, the Government will have proved that money itself cannot buy impunity, that wealth is a vulnerable armor for the criminal. These two men who now must face the charges against them have passed six ill-spent years. If they are innocent, they have subjected themselves not merely to an experience which no innocent man ought to be called upon to endure, but also to the suspicion and the distrust of their fellow-men. If they are guilty, they have extended practically the period of their punishment, and have invited the most rigorous and unrelenting treatment. If other men who incur the accusation of the Government shall take warning from these men's experience, the Federal Government may not only have secured in this case justice at a cost which does not exceed its value, but may actually have saved to itself millions of dollars.

❀

The American Civic Association

The Cleveland meeting of the American Civic Association illustrated in a very striking way the keen and widespread interest in all that pertains to civic improvement. The attendance was considerable, and represented every section of the country; the papers and addresses were of an unusually high order; and the host, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, represented the highest type of effective public service. The address of the First Vice-President, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, described the characteristic and typical developments of the past year and detailed the Association's activities. He declared that the Association united the humble worker striving to improve his or her own premises, be they but a single room or suite of rooms, or a little cottage with its bit of ground, and the far-seeing idealist who, with a bold faith, plans not only for the needs of the present generation, but for those of countless generations yet unborn. President McFarland's address on "The First Steps in Improvement Work" exemplified the first, and Charles Moore's address on "The Improvement of Washington," and the striking action touching the preservation of Niagara Falls, the latter. One whole session was devoted to improvement work among the children. Mr. Starr Cadwalader told of the work of Cleveland's Home Gardening Association; Professor Langdon, of New York, described the work of the Juvenile City League of that city; and Dick J. Crosby, of the United States Department of Agriculture, described what has been accomplished through school gardens in the way of better discipline, closer attention, and educational influence. He demonstrated how garden work could be connected with other school work so as to stimulate interest in the languages, arithmetic, and other lessons. The paper of Graham Romeyn Taylor, based on years of personal experience and thoughtful observation, dealt with "Social Settlements and their Work among Children."

"Starting with the kindergarten," Mr. Taylor declared, "the settlement begins to accustom the children to the better American ways of household industry and art. The penny savings bank teaches them the value of a wise thrift, which later leads them to look beyond the single pay-day. Gymnasium work instills a spirit of fair play and of working together. Boys' and girls' clubs still further develop a capacity for organized effort. Choral clubs and other organizations bring together those interested along particular lines, and tend to bring out latent abilities. The co-operation of the settlements with the officers of the juvenile courts, many of whom are in settlement residence, is of such importance that it can scarcely be estimated. A thousand times better worth while it is, for the sake of the community as well as of the child itself, to throw a formatory influence round about him than wait to reform him, or perhaps perform the gruesome

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

task of hanging him. With this natural development through activities suited to each age, the children of a settlement neighborhood graduate, as it were, into positions of usefulness, responsibility, and leadership in the upward movements of their neighborhood. Out of a community of diverse nationalities we may be able to *grow* a citizenship that shall combine the good qualities of them all, and create the *new* American stock."

The Association, which represents the effective and successful merger of the two pioneer societies in the field of civic improvement, has about 1,600 members, of which nearly 300 are organizations.

❀

Preserve Niagara

The ordinance of 1787 provides that "the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, *and the carrying places between the same*, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the Confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor." This clause is made, in the resolution adopted by the American Civic Association at its meeting last week, the basis for the claim that "the people of the whole American continent are vitally concerned in the preservation of Niagara Falls," and for the request that the President of the United States and the Governor-General of Canada appoint a joint Commission to consider and report upon immediate measures to preserve this greatest cataract in all its beauty and grandeur. The reader will observe that the phrase which we have italicized above is evidently framed for the purpose of including unnavigable shoals and rapids in such navigable rivers, around which goods would have to be carried by road or canal. It is doubtful whether this provision constitutes a legal prohibition of the use of the Niagara Falls for purposes of commerce unless such use impairs its qualities as a highway. But it recognizes a real interest in the people of all the States in Niagara River, and gives them all a moral right to demand its preservation. The Outlook has heretofore urged that the preservation of this scenic wonder is a proper subject-matter for a treaty between the United States and Canada. Certainly it would be wise, and perhaps it would be necessary, that New York State should be made in some way a party to this treaty. Governor Higgins would render a great service to the entire Nation, as well as to the people of the Empire State, if he would in his next message urge the Legislature of that State to make its own this request of the American Civic Federation to the President of the United States, and by joint resolution ask him to take the preliminary steps toward an international treaty which would forever guard this splendid gift of God to the American people from the hand of the spoiler.

❀

No Reciprocity for Canada

The Hon. George E. Foster was Canadian Minister of Finance for many years; he is an advocate of an Imperial preferential tariff, besides being strongly in favor of adequate protection for Canadian industries. His recent article in the Boston "Transcript" may be taken as a fair exposition of the conservative Canadian attitude. As a result of experiences with America during the past forty years, Canadians have arrived, according to Mr. Foster, at two well-established convictions: (1) that it has been and is wasted effort for them to seek for fair and candid trade treatment from the United States; and (2) that under the changed conditions Canadians are wiser to develop their trade along other and independent lines. Mr. Foster admits that the second conviction is by far the more important of the two. "The few scattered provinces of fifty years ago have widened into a vast country with seaboards thirty-five hundred miles apart, between whose waters lie nine organized united provinces, comprising an area of sixteen hundred thousand square miles, joined by splendid lines of communication and all instinct with the stir and tension of development." In what way, then, would a reciprocity treaty with the United States affect the situation? asks Mr. Foster. First, it would reverse the ideals and tendencies of Canadian development. Geographically, competition would be

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

unequal. Reciprocity would work for northern and southern lines of trade and transport, the shortest possible in Canada. Secondly, a reciprocity treaty is possible only by a fixed agreement for a series of years. This would mean that during those years freedom of fiscal action would be practically prevented, no matter how widely different the conditions might become at home and abroad. "The United States might be inclined to use the situation as a most powerful leverage to influence political developments, even to the point of union between the two countries." Thirdly, any desire in the States for reciprocity with Canada is due to the need for more markets for the growing surplus of those States. American mills would like to grind Canadian grain, American smelters to refine Canadian ores, etc. But, asks Mr. Foster, why should we not grind our own wheat, refine our own minerals, etc.? In his opinion, every consideration which induces the United States to desire a reciprocity treaty with Canada appeals with more force as a reason why Canada should steadily hold her course of independent self-government on the lines now laid down.

❀

Educational and Industrial Difficulties in Russia

Considering the unreliability of the student population in Russia, the friends of educational progress in that country have latterly feared, not so much that progress would not be made, as that some possible forward step might have to be taken back. The Czar's recent welcome ukase granted to professors the liberty of electing rectors and deans, replacing the previous harsh system of governmental appointment; at the same time the Government showed an unprecedented toleration in the matter of public meeting. This toleration was manifest a fortnight ago in two instances, both at Moscow. The first was the case of the Zemstvo Congress, when inflammatory speeches were made, though in the presence of the Government authorities. The next instance was that of a meeting of some two thousand students of the University, at which twelve hundred signed a declaration that they purposed "to make the University a revolutionary center and to turn the lecture-rooms into political schools." But the students did not stop there. They allowed agitators from outside the University to take part in their meetings. Prince Troubetsky, the rector, is an ex-president of the Zemstvo Congress; he is perhaps the foremost Liberal of Russia; he owes his recent election as rector solely to the Imperial ukase of a few weeks ago. But he instantly showed that his liberalism meant liberty, not license. He promptly closed the University, and its six thousand students were left free to vent their spite outside. Thereupon they attempted to hold meetings and make demonstrations at various places. Several hundred even journeyed to St. Petersburg, ostensibly to take part in the funeral of General Kondrachenko, the Port Arthur hero, really to promote a disturbance in which the St. Petersburg university students were to join. The student unrest at Moscow was peculiarly unfortunate, because it coincided with that of the striking bakers and street railway employees. On Sunday of last week, the crowd of strikers assuming threatening proportions, and the prefect having given to the police martial authority, the crowd was charged by horse and foot. The sabers and carbines of the troops were met by the crowds with stones and revolvers. It is impossible to estimate the casualties, as, directly after the mob was dispersed, the streets were cordoned, and the dead and wounded removed into yards, the gates of which were at once closed. Many men, students, and youths were arrested and dragged into the prefect's courtyard, and were there made to run between two lines of Cossacks, fifty men on a side, who brutally struck at the victims with knouts and the butt-end of rifles. Truly the way of educational and industrial progress in Russia is a complicated one.

❀

The Hungarian Situation

While there was a welcome cessation of rioting in Hungary last week, the situation was more interesting because of the compacter influence of the Radical

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

element. The five Opposition parties decided to combine under one instead of five leaders. They chose as their head Franz Kossuth, the son and namesake of the great leader of 1848. The new leader promptly took advantage of the opportunity to explain his views of the present controversy. While that controversy is divided into three parts, electoral, fiscal, and military reform, the last named is the real point at issue. The leader of the united coalition declares that in the Austro-Hungarian agreement, on which the Dual Empire is founded, no mention is made of any "common" army. The Hungarian Constitution vests in the Emperor of Austria, as King of Hungary, "all those things which refer to the commanding and administration . . . of the Hungarian army." But the Constitution does not hint that the Hungarian army should be commanded in German. While it has not specifically forbidden such a thing, in another part of the Constitution it is provided that the language of public services in Hungary shall be Hungarian. Therefore, Franz Kossuth, the younger, asks whether or not the army is a public service? Besides this, he frankly explained:

> A century ago the Hungarian magnates, generally, paid for their own soldiers, and ours was not, in the beginning, a State army. When the combination with Austria came about, the officers were of all nations, and the Austrians brought in many of their own. To tell the truth, our own Hungarians were too lazy—there is no other word for it—to take the trouble to reorganize and start a Hungarian army, so they left it to the Austrians for the time being. It was for this reason, and with the consciousness of this defect, that Article XI. expressly left the language of command to be determined, constitutionally, later. But we also expressly confined it within the limits of our own Constitution . . . and we spoke of a Hungarian army, not a common one.

Both the Hungarian Radicals and the Emperor-King realize that some way out of the present situation must be reached at an early date, for the Hungarian exchequer is almost empty, owing to the impossibility of making any regular collection of taxes, thus rendering more difficult the payment of the officials, teachers, and railway men employed by the Government.

The Irish Revival

The announcement that Dr. Douglas Hyde, President of the Gaelic League, is coming to this country for the purpose of lecturing on the origin, significance, and results of that movement, and on the folk and poetic literature of Ireland, will interest all those who value this characteristic expression of Gaelic sentiment and feeling in behalf of its language and literature. The Gaelic League was formed twelve years ago for the purpose of keeping the Irish language as a spoken language, and of preserving and disseminating its literature as well as fostering a new literature. Dr. Hyde, who is known in Ireland as Craoibhin Aoibhinn (pronounced Creeveen Eevin), has been its president from the start. The movement made little progress at the beginning, but the men who were connected with it were enthusiastic Irishmen who believed that nothing could save Ireland from the obliteration of its racial and spiritual lines and its decline into the position of "the most western county in England" save a revival of the old Irish spirit and an appeal to Irish loyalty and sentiment. Language, literature, folk-stories, musical dances, games, were revived; the old literature was republished; a new literature appeared, and the Irish drama was created. Six years ago Dr. Hyde, who had been indefatigable in this work, published a literary history of Ireland, which is, in comparison with existing works, of the first importance and magnitude. The country at last has caught fire. Almost every town has organized its festival and offered prizes for Irish music, dancing, and literature. Over two hundred thousand books and pamphlets are distributed by the League every year, and something like a rebirth of the imaginative and æsthetic life of Ireland has taken place. More than one Irish leader in Parliament has privately confessed of late years that Irishmen were weakest in political action; that they were outweighed in political action at every point by the English; and that the true way to regain Irish influence is to give the Irish genius a chance to express itself along its own lines; to influence English sentiment, in other words, along lines of Gaelic strength. This "Irish Ireland"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

movement has no political or religious aspects; it is an endeavor to reawaken the Irish spirit and stimulate it to vigorous self-expression. Practical results are seen in the extraordinary progress of the study of the Irish language; in the interest with which the Irish drama has been received; in the revival of old customs, old songs, stories, and games. The movement has been due very largely to Dr. Hyde's persistence, enthusiasm, and power of expression; and he will be heard with great interest in a country which is sympathetic with every movement looking toward the free and full expression of national genius.

❀

Gymnastics at the Vatican

Pius X. is certainly startling the world with his reforms. One month he advises Roman Catholics, "under certain circumstances," to go to the polls; the next month he abolishes indulgences; the next, he holds a gymnastic celebration in the grounds of the Vatican! Last week no less than forty Roman Catholic societies, an aggregate of over five hundred young men from all Italy, took part in those exercises, which included track athletics, running, walking, and bicycle racing. It is well that there should be some such safety-valve as this for manifestations of loyalty from young, liberal Roman Catholics to Pius X., for it may no longer be manifested in St. Peter's by acclamation and shouting as formerly. On all the cards of admission to the various Papal masses there is now printed a warning against applause, "at the special request of his Holiness." With the stifling of the old cry of "Viva il Papa-Re" the silence is broken only by the Papal march blown by the silver trumpets in the gallery overhead as the Supreme Pontiff enters the church. And the silence is peculiarly impressive because of the repressed enthusiasm on every hand. "I wish the Pope were not so religious as to forbid cheering," said one fervent admirer in St. Peter's recently. "At least I can give a Chautauqua salute," replied a young American seminarian. And many were the handkerchiefs waved by those who would have liked a noisier demonstration.

The Root of Graft

Because holders of public office live in the open, their misdeeds, when discovered, become a matter of general comment. There has, therefore, been fostered the notion that politics is defiling. In the minds of most people there is a suggestion of the sordid in the very name politician. The word "graft," as used to denote personal profit acquired by the misuse of power, authority, or trust, is generally applied to the illegitimate gains only of public officials or Government employees. The spirit of graft, which Mr. Howard describes in another part of this issue, is commonly supposed to thrive in the atmosphere of Government offices and party headquarters. This notion is used to reinforce the arguments of those who consider that government best which governs least. It lurks in almost every argument against the municipal ownership and operation of public utilities; it is implicit in every protest which is made against the enlargement of governmental functions, on the ground that such enlargement means an extension of grafting operations. A corollary to this notion is the proposition that the evil of graft could be reduced if only the processes of government could be simplified and its activities diminished.

There is good ground for believing, however, that graft flourishes no more—probably, indeed, less—in the public service than in private business. The very glare of popular scrutiny, which reveals so shockingly every now and then some conspiracy, intrigue, or loose practice on the part of men, high or low, in the employ of the people, serves, like the sunlight, as a prophylactic. A man's conscience is mightily reinforced if he knows that any lapse from its injunctions is likely to be followed by a public scandal. More than one man who has gone from the executive management of a great and successful business enterprise into the executive management of a Government department has testified that of the two, the Government department suffered the less from dishonesty. It is not a mere coincidence that at the time when the Nation has been shamed

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

by the discovery of frauds in the disposal of public lands, it has been astounded by the revelation of far deeper-seated wrong in the conduct of private companies carrying on the business of life insurance. Both disclosures are the result of a popular impulse—which has recently stirred the whole American people, as mysteriously as the impulse to stampede stirs the herd on the plain—to bring rascality, dishonest practices, and parasitic "systems" to light. The pitiful pretense of the Senator who pleads that he is serving his constituents when he enables a political supporter to profit at the expense of the Federal Government is more than matched by the effrontery of the officer of an insurance company who talks about the surreptitious temporary transfer of untrustworthy securities as if it were a bona-fide sale in the interest of the policy-holders. Were it as easy to inquire into the petty details of private business as it is into the clerical practices of Government departments, it would in all probability be discovered that as much stationery, apparatus, and personal service is misappropriated in the business concerns of New York as Mr. Howard declares is misappropriated in the departments at Washington. A grafter is a grafter, whether he is the servant of the whole body of citizens, or of a large number of policy-holders, or of a limited number of stockholders, or of a single individual. His offense is the same whether he committed it in contracting for a supply of mail-boxes for the United States Post-Office, or in purchasing varnish for the cars of a railroad, or in buying a set of harness for his employer's stable.

Wherever one person exercises authority in behalf of another, in any transaction, there may be found a chance for graft. That does not justify any man in railing, like Thersites, at all his fellow-men and belaboring them with epithets. Because graft is cultivated outside Governmental preserves, there is no ground for suspecting that this Nation is becoming a land of knaves. Graft is abnormal. To say that it is to be found in every kind of business and in every grade of the social scale is not to say that it prevails. It is to say, however, that the evil of graft is of the sort that does not yield to superficial treatment. The cure for graft must be radical. It is to be found, not in hedging office-holders about with guards, but in diffusing among all classes of people the principles of common honesty.

The remedy for this evil that threatens political and commercial life alike is the cultivation of intellectual discrimination and of moral sensitiveness. The man who would be honest must have his wits about him as well as his conscience. It is not always easy to tell where an action passes beyond the limits of the legitimate. The use of official letter-paper for a personal message it would be, in most instances, ridiculous to question. To take batches of stationery home in order to be saved the expense of buying personal stationery it would be, in any instance, difficult to defend. To draw the line between the two requires some intellectual discrimination. So does the exercise of discretion in the multitude of cases in which every executive officer is called upon to spend the money he administers. The man who has cultivated in himself the sense of responsibility to discriminate wisely is on his guard against graft. But he cannot discriminate unless he has preserved his moral sensitiveness. Only recently a certain man was inveighing against the grafting practices of insurance officials. It transpired, in the course of the conversation, that he was a carpenter on an estate, engaged at a regular salary; that he had been told by his employer to have certain repairs made, provided the price did not exceed ten dollars; that he had had the repairs made at a cost of six dollars and a half, reported the expense as ten dollars, and pocketed the difference. He was utterly unconscious of the inconsistency between his action and his judgment concerning insurance methods. It is because in small matters thousands of men like him make use of their position to reap private profits that we have public officials engaged in land frauds, and insurance directors profiting by syndicate transactions with their company. The few public officials and insurance directors may go to jail; but the evils for

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

which they suffer will not be remedied until the thousands in obscurer places become intellectually more discriminating and morally more sensitive.

It is useless to search for the root of graft in any governmental system or method. Its flower and fruit may there be found, but its root lies deep in the ignorance and moral obtuseness of ordinary, respectable, well-intentioned men. Graft will wither at the top—be it in Senate chamber or corporation office—when every citizen strikes at the little root of graft that has twisted into his own life.

❀

Railroad Rate Regulation

The Issue Stated

Journals which two weeks ago were assuring their readers that the President was about to recede from his demand for railroad rate regulation, lest it should split the Republican party, are now busy explaining to them that he has no Constitutional right to insist on anything, and yet will obstinately insist that Congress pass such legislation. Whatever Mr. Roosevelt knows or does not know, he certainly knows his own mind; that mind he has made perfectly clear to the public; and there is not and never was any reason to think that his mind had changed or his determination weakened. Even more ludicrous was the suggestion that Mr. Roosevelt would abandon his policy because Mr. Bryan had pronounced himself in favor of it. A wise politician welcomes support for his policies from whatever quarter it may come; and Mr. Roosevelt is not likely to retreat from his position on railroad rate regulation because Mr. Bryan advises the country to support him in it. The question of the relation of the Federal Government to railroads engaged in inter-State commerce is sufficiently difficult at best. Nothing is gained by a partisan confusing of the question. We propose here to restate the issue which is raised by the proposed policy of Government regulation—a policy popularly known as the President's, not because he originated it, but because he is its most distinguished advocate.

It is *not* a proposal for the Government to adjust on its own initiative the railroad rates for the country.

It is *not* a proposal for the Government to carry on the business, or, properly speaking, any of the business, of the railroads.

It is *not* a proposal for it to take a first step toward Government ownership and administration.

It is *not* a proposal to have it enforce on the railroads lower rates. One complaint is that the rates are already made too low in many instances by rebates or by disastrous competition.

The proposal is to take one step—in the hope that this one step will prove to be adequate and final—toward unifying and systematizing the transportation of the country, which is now in a state of chaos, and is carried on in an unorganized and unsystematic manner to the great detriment of the people.

To-day the people of the United States know exactly what it will cost to carry a package by mail from one part of the United States to every other part of the United States; every individual knows that no better terms will be accorded to any other individual; every community knows that no better terms will be accorded to any other community. The people of the United States are beginning to demand that the freight transportation shall be so arranged that every individual can ascertain exactly what it will cost to send an article from one part of the United States to another part of the United States; and will be sure that no other individual can get a lower rate for the same or a similar article; and that no community can get any other advantage over any other community than such as natural conditions necessarily confer. To every affirmation that this is impracticable, the answer of the American people is, This is just, and justice is always practicable. What the American people complain of is not excessive rates, it is unequal rates. What they demand is not lower rates, but just and equal rates. And unless The Outlook wholly misreads the signs of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the times, this demand is daily growing in volume and in strength.

At present the rates of transportation are not just and equal. How can they be? The transportation of the country is under the control of a great variety of masters. These masters are independent of each other, and independent of any one controlling authority. Any attempt on their part to combine in making a common tariff has hitherto been discouraged, if not absolutely prohibited by law. Each railroad magnate has adjusted the freight rates on his road upon one simple principle, What will the traffic bear? His object has been to make dividends for the stockholders, not to make just and equal rates to all shippers and all communities. Until comparatively recently it has been considered as legitimate for a railroad to offer special terms to special shippers as for a factory to make special terms for a special customer, or a banker to vary the interest charges on his loans to different borrowers. There have been four principles, each one false, which the American people have applied in the attempt to solve their transportation problem: (1) That the great desideratum is low rates; (2) that free competition will secure low rates; (3) that, therefore, all combination between competing roads must be prohibited; (4) that the public highway is private property, and that the way to administer this private property is to charge all that the managers can get.

The honest administration of the public highways upon these false principles has of itself been enough to make system and order in the transportation business of the country impossible. But the inevitable chaos has been further increased by dishonesty in administration. On the American theory, the highways have been administered primarily for the owners, not for the public; for dividends, not for public convenience. But this theory has by no means been always consistently carried out. Sometimes they have been administered for favored shippers; sometimes in the interest of favored localities; sometimes as an aid to private real estate speculation; sometimes to destroy a rival road; sometimes to bankrupt the owners that the managers might buy in the property cheap. Generally small shippers have had to pay whatever the railroad charged. Not infrequently the railroads have had to take whatever large shippers would give. Thousands of smaller shippers have been bankrupted; scores of towns have been practically destroyed; multi-millionaires have been produced whose millions are the product, not of honest industry, but of skillful manipulation; and a plutocracy has been created which competent observers have long since warned us is the greatest danger that threatens the Republic.

Nor is this all. The treatment of public highways as though they were purely private property, and the attempt to secure equal justice for the people by encouraging free competition among the managers of these public highways, has produced a disregard of human life as well as of the rights of property. In this crazy competition each railroad is driven to false economies. Safety devices are not adopted because they are expensive. Workmen are overworked, and break down at critical times. Roads are given a maximum of work with a minimum of equipment. "In the battle of Mukden between the Russian and Japanese forces, the Russian losses were said to amount to 90,000 men. During the year ending June 30, 1904, the casualties on American railroads amounted to exactly 94,201." We repeat these figures from The Outlook of September 30, because they ought to be burned into the mind of every reflecting American. Are they a necessary incident of railroad travel? Not at all. Read and ponder this paragraph from a recent article in "The World's Work:"

> American trains travel nine hundred million miles and English trains four hundred million miles during a single year. With a train mileage less than half that of the American roads, the English roads in 1903 hauled twice as many passengers, conducted their business on one-tenth the trackage, and in doing so killed but one-tenth as many people and injured less than one-tenth as many.

There are no abler men in the world than some of the men who manage the great American railroads; it is the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

impossible no-system which they are attempting to administer of which the American people justly complain. It is nothing to the purpose to say that the freight and passenger rates are the lowest in the world. The passion for cheapness ought not to be the master passion of any people. If it is the American master passion, it is high time that it was changed. What we want is not low rates for freight, but just and equal rates for freight; not low rates for passengers, but safety for passengers. It is better to pay three cents a mile and arrive at your journey's end in safety than two cents a mile and end the journey in a hospital. It is nothing to the purpose to say that the American railroad system is so complicated that no Government Bureau can administer it. For, in the first place, we want to break up the American no-system, and, in the second place, we do not want a Government Bureau to administer it. We want those who do administer the railroads made accountable to the Government for their administration. It is nothing to the purpose to say that Government supervision may involve unknown perils. We know the ills we wish to cure; and he who does not approve the proposed remedy must offer some other.

Patience with present conditions has ceased to be a virtue. A system of public highways which leaves private shippers certain of nothing but that they are not treated on the same terms as their neighbors, which bankrupts smaller shippers and enormously increases the wealth of the larger ones, which destroys some communities that it may create others, which is frankly administered primarily in the interest of private owners and only secondarily in the interests of the public, and often secretly administered in the interests of dishonest administrators, which maims and kills in a single year as many as are maimed and killed in the greatest battle of modern times, and ten times as many as are injured by English railways which carry twice as many passengers, is already condemned by the American conscience and the American judgment. If railroad managers foresee perils in the very moderate amount of Governmental supervision which the President proposes, they should unite in suggesting some other remedy as definite and as practical.

❀

Shakespeare Again

In the nature of things, the setting of plays changes as radically as does the interpretation. The "Hamlet" which Shakespeare produced in the Globe Theater is so different from the "Hamlet" of the beginning of the twentieth century that no man now living, no matter how deep his knowledge of Shakespeare nor how penetrating his divination of the sixteenth century, can by any possibility put himself back in the intellectual, moral, and physical conditions out of which the figure of Hamlet emerged under the touch of the greatest of dramatic writers. To hold, therefore, that Shakespearean plays must be presented in the way in which they were presented in Shakespeare's time would be as absurd as to insist that the New Testament should be interpreted precisely as it was interpreted in the first century, leaving out of account the penetrating light of the experience of nineteen centuries.

There is, however, great value in a revival of the Shakespearean drama as nearly as possible as it was seen by Shakespeare's contemporaries. It presents the plays from a fresh point of view; it makes the spectator aware visually of the conditions under which the dramatist worked; and, above all, it places the emphasis where emphasis ought to be placed, not on the stage effects, the scenic contrivances, the resources of mechanical art, but on the genius, the form, the soul of the play itself. Audiences are charmed by fine scenery and ought to be, but the imagination is awakened only when some human voice calls to it from out the painted pageantry; and the vibration of that voice on the stage means more than every accessory that can be set about the play to beguile the eye; for no play is really presented or greatly acted unless the imagination co-operates with the dramatist and the actor. There have

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

been beautiful presentations of plays from the standpoint of stage effects; there has never been a great presentation unless there was a great actor on the stage to interpret the play.

For these reasons the enterprise of Mr. Ben Greet and his group of players has awakened genuine interest among lovers of the drama, and especially among students of Shakespeare, in all parts of the country; and this company of actors has been seen in a number of universities and schools where their rendering of the plays has been recognized as a work not only of art but of education. The success of "Everyman" was a striking illustration of the fact that great human emotions and experiences survive all changes of intellectual and material custom, and that the cry of the soul uttered in the language of the fourteenth century finds its echo in the soul which speaks the language of the twentieth century. More than this, the play enforced upon a modern audience the tremendous lesson which it taught the audiences of its own time by making men feel afresh, in its archaic dress and inadequate dramatic form, the old tragedy of the soul. The announcement that the Ben Greet Company are to make another tour through the United States, to present "Hamlet" in its entirety in two representations, morning and afternoon, to interpret five historical plays—"Richard II.," "Richard III.," "Henry IV.," "Henry V.," and "Henry VIII."—and six comedies, is a matter of general interest.

These plays are to be presented after the fashion which this company has adopted, of setting the drama against the sixteenth-century background, reproducing, so far as possible, the stage effects of Shakespeare's time, and relying for the interest of their presentation, not on scenery, but on the inherent interest of the drama itself. The success which has attended this movement during the past two years is sufficient evidence that, whatever personal profit may accrue to the actors who take part, they are doing a real thing in the way of dramatic presentation, and are rendering a real service to dramatic art by treating the play not as if it were a merchantable article, but as a work of art, and the drama not as a mere means of making money by stimulating the public interest and curiosity, but as one of the great expressions of the human soul.

A Shakespearean revival will be inaugurated by this company at Mendelssohn Hall, in New York City, early in November, the company making its first appearance on Monday, October 30, in "Everyman," and giving performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening and every Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday afternoon. On the other nights the company will play before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the East Side settlements, and at near-by colleges. One of the most interesting features of the season will be the presentation of the Shakespearean plays on the East Side in a series of performances. Last year "As You Like It" was given under the direction of the Educational Alliance, and was received with enthusiasm. This year the various settlement and neighborhood houses will co-operate, and the Ben Greet Company will open a season on the East Side with "Henry V." on November 4, following it with "Twelfth Night," "The Merchant of Venice," and "Julius Cæsar." This is not only carrying literature and art to people ordinarily shut off from these higher resources, but it is supplying rational enjoyment, which all men and women need, for irrational and unwholesome enjoyment, to which a good many men and women are, by the circumstances of their surroundings, condemned. It is an interesting fact that the patrons of theaters on the East Side do not give countenance to immoral, morbid, or unwholesome plays. They often patronize absurd melodramas, and they sometimes lack humor in distinguishing between the real and the imitation tragedy, but their moral instincts, if their patronage and applause indicate anything, are sound. There is a growing tendency, however, and a very natural one, to patronize vaudeville shows on the East Side. It is hoped that the need which these tendencies represent will find an answer in the Shakespearean plays, and that the offer of a good thing will serve to check the growth of a bad one.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SWORD OF PEACE IN JAPAN[1]

BY GEORGE KENNAN

Special Correspondent for The Outlook in the Far East

The publication of the second article in the series on Korea is postponed until next week to permit the printing of this description by Mr. Kennan of the way in which the Japanese people received the news of the signing of the Portsmouth Treaty by the Japanese and Russian envoys.—THE EDITORS.

THE Angel of Peace came to Japan bringing not an olive branch, but a sword. On the 5th of September—the very day when the Russo-Japanese treaty was signed in Portsmouth—fighting began in the streets of Tokyo, between the police, who represented the authority of the State, and an infuriated mob which professed to be giving expression to the indignation and wrath of the people. Before the conflict ended, in the early hours of the following morning, thousands of rioters had taken possession of the streets; two newspaper offices had been wrecked; hundreds of men had been killed or wounded in hand-to-hand encounters; repeated attempts had been made to assassinate the Home Minister and burn his house; the Imperial Guard had been called out to protect foreign legations and the homes of Cabinet officers; and the sky, from one end of the city to the other, was red with the reflected light of burning street-cars, police stations, and private houses. Such was the response of Tokyo to the unofficial announcement of peace.

It is perhaps too early, as yet, to estimate rightly the significance of this extraordinary outburst of popular feeling, or to venture upon a prediction with regard to its ultimate consequences; but it is not impossible even now to ascertain its causes, and to set forth some of the reasons for the great wave of popular discontent which swept over the Empire, and finally broke, in a surf of tumult and disorder, in the streets of the capital. The causes of the rioting in Tokyo were, first, intense dissatisfaction with the peace terms; and, second, an ill-judged and unfortunate attempt on the part of the Government to prevent Tokyo's citizens from giving expression to their dissatisfaction in a legal and orderly manner.

When, on the last day of August, the terms of peace to which the plenipotentiaries had agreed were unofficially made known to the people of Japan, it was easy to see that they aroused a feeling of intense dissatisfaction. Although in Tokyo every house has its flag and its illuminating lanterns, not a flag was hoisted nor a lantern hung out. The people exchanged no congratulations when they met, and the men who assembled in front of the bulletin-boards read the news from Portsmouth in gloomy silence, and then turned away with an air of sullen discontent. There were no wrathful demonstrations, and no signs of unusual excitement; but, to a sensitive perception, the whole population of the city seemed to be abnormally sober and dejected, as if it had just heard of the overwhelming defeat of Marshal Oyama's armies in Manchuria. No one would have imagined for a moment that Japan, after an unbroken series of victories, had finally brought to a successful termination a gigantic war with one of the greatest Powers in Europe. On the contrary, one would have supposed, from the demeanor of the people, that the nation had suffered defeat, humiliation, and disgrace.

The reasons for this almost universal feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction were many; and, in order fully to appreciate their force, let us look at

[1] Copyright, 1905, by the Outlook Company.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the situation, for a moment, as the Japanese people looked at it, with such information as they had. In the first place, they believed, and were perhaps justified in believing, that after all the sufferings, burdens, and bereavements of two bloody and victorious campaigns, they were entitled to dictate a peace which would effectually cripple Russian power in eastern Asia, and give them for the future a feeling of security. They had submitted without a murmur to heavy taxation; they had responded, not only cheerfully but eagerly, to every call that had been made upon them; they had sent their husbands, sons, and brothers to die by tens of thousands in front of Mukden or under the walls of Port Arthur; and they were ready to give, endure, and suffer if necessary for another year; but they expected, and perhaps had a right to expect, decisive results. They did not want to have to fight Russia again, and they were fully aware of the fact that never again would they be able to fight her under such favorable circumstances and conditions. If a permanent barrier to her aggression in eastern Asia were ever to be erected, this was the time to put it up; and if she would not consent to the erection of such a barrier, the Japanese people felt quite able to put it up by force. They were not willing to leave her in possession of a fortress and harbor which she could use as a base for another and more powerful fleet; to give her time to double-track the Siberian Railway; to enable her to crush the liberal movement at home; and then, when fully prepared, to invade Manchuria again with an overwhelming force. They wanted to deprive her at least of her naval base on the Pacific, and thus make it impossible for her to threaten the coasts of Japan, or sever communication between the islands and the mainland.

In the second place, the Japanese people believed, and were encouraged by English and American newspapers to believe, that they had a right to demand and exact an indemnity. The war had been forced upon them; they had carried it within sight of a certain victory; and it seemed to them that they were in the position of a legal defendant who has won his case and is entitled to his costs.

In the third place, the pride and patriotism of the Japanese were deeply outraged by the surrender of half the island of Saghalien. That island had originally belonged to them; it had been wrongfully taken away from them at a time when they were weak; and they had finally regained possession of it by force of arms. Why should they surrender one-half of it again, and thus voluntarily put themselves in the position of a combatant who has been worsted in an encounter, and who gives up a part of his property in order to avoid further punishment? Are the pride and national dignity of Russia more important and more worthy of consideration than the pride and national dignity of Japan? The latter recovers her own property from a robber, and then surrenders one-half of it because the robber declares that if she keeps it all his dignity and prestige will be seriously impaired! The Japanese believed, moreover, that the partition of Saghalien would lead to future trouble, for the reason that it would give Russia another field in which to find a pretext for war when she should be ready to fight again.

Finally, the nation was greatly exasperated by the attitude of the Russian Government towards it, before, during, and after the peace conference. From the time when the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs said, condescendingly, that his Imperial Majesty had no objection, in principle, to a consideration of the question of peace, if Japan desired it, down to the day when Mr. de Witte telegraphed the Czar that Japan had yielded to his Majesty's demands, and that Russia remained, as ever, a great power in the Far East, a foolish but none the less irritating attempt was verbally made to put Japan in the attitude of a suppliant at Russia's feet. It was a childish pretense which deceived nobody; but it acted like a stinging nettle on the sensitive skin of Japanese pride.

Such, in brief, were the thoughts and feelings of an overwhelming majority of the people when the terms of peace were unofficially made known. It is more

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

than probable that if the newspapers had supported the Government, and if the leaders of public opinion had expressed satisfaction with the settlement, the nation, although bitterly disappointed, would have acquiesced; but such was not the case. The "Kokumin Shimbun," which is generally regarded as the organ of the Ministry, defended the action of the Japanese plenipotentiaries, and asserted that the object of the war had been attained; but all the other newspapers of the capital—the "Asahi," the "Nichi Nichi," the "Yomiuri," the "Nippon," the "Yorodzu," the "Hochi," the "Niroku," and the "Miyako"—declared that the terms of peace were humiliating; that "the concessions of Japan amounted to a craven and discreditable surrender;" that the Government had "bowed to Russian dictation," and that "such a disappointing result of a great national effort was never experienced by any other nation." The Doshi Kisha Club, an association of metropolitan journalists, adopted a resotion declaring that "the object of the war had been forgotten and the honor of the Empire tarnished," and that "such a signal failure must be held to disqualify the present Cabinet from continuance in office."

The leaders of public opinion in social, political, and commercial circles were more guarded in the expression of their views, but they also were dissatisfied. Baron Shibusawa, President of the First National Bank and Chairman of the Toyko Chamber of Commerce, took a generally hopeful view of the nation's future, but admitted that the partition of Saghalien was "particularly regrettable," and that "although the object of the war had been attained, the diplomacy of the Government could hardly be regarded as a success." Baron Saionji, ex-President of the Privy Council and now leader of the Liberal party in the Imperial Diet, defended the action of the plenipotentiaries, and insisted that "the first object for which we declared war against Russia—the solution of the problems relating to Korea and Manchuria—has been attained." He felt obliged, however, to admit that "it is indeed a matter for great regret that we have withdrawn our demand for an indemnity and have been obliged to rest content with the cession of one-half of Saghalien. The strong condemnation of the Government's diplomacy in these matters by certain sections of the public is not without reason." The political council of the Progressive party,[1] at a general meeting held on the 2d of September, adopted the following resolution: "The party is of opinion that the terms of peace agreed upon ignore the object of the war, misrepresent the desires of the nation, and are an unprecedented disgrace to the Empire." Count Okuma, who has been Minister of Foreign Affairs and Premier, expressed a view which is summarized by Captain Brinkley as follows: "Count Okuma does not speak with absolute assurance, pending the official publication of the peace terms; but he thinks that the nation has good reason to complain that it was misled by the Government into expecting much more than has actually been secured. If Russia has been obliged to withdraw from Manchuria, so has Japan. If Russia gives up the Eastern Chinese Railway, she retains a large part of it. If Japan's preponderating influence in Korea is recognized, there may possibly be a clause restricting its exercise to limits not destructive of Korean sovereignty. In short, the field lies open for a renewal of the intrigues that precipitated this war, and there is only too much reason to fear that after the lapse of ten years another war will have to be fought." Mr. Yukio Ozaki, the Mayor of Tokyo, expressed the opinion that the nation had not obtained a permanent peace. The partition of Saghalien, and the provisions of the treaty which restricted the carriage of troops and the fortification of certain regions, would probably lead to future disputes, and might easily precipitate another struggle. Dr. Hatoyama,[2] a member of the council of the Progressive party, declared that he would give his unqualified support to a policy of resolute opposition to a Cabinet which had concluded such a treaty; and Lieu-

[1] The Progressives are second, in power and importance, only to the Liberals, and hold ninety seats in the lower house of the Imperial Diet. The Liberals have one hundred and thirty seats.

[2] Dr. Hatoyama is a graduate of Yale, class of 1879, and holds the degree of LL.D. from that university.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tenant-General Viscount Tani said that he had originally been opposed to the war, but that, in his opinion, when the sword had once been drawn it should not have been sheathed until the object of the struggle had been fully attained. Professors Amano, Oda, Tomizu, Inouye, and Hayashi, of the Imperial and Waseda Universities, all joined in the chorus of disapproval, and the columns of the metropolitan journals were filled with letters from private individuals denouncing the Cabinet and protesting against the ratification of the Portsmouth treaty.

The excitement and indignation in the country were quite as great as at the capital, and it was in the provinces that the first mass-meetings were held to protest against the conclusion of peace on the proposed terms. In Osaka, the second city of the Empire, for example, five thousand persons, representing all classes of the population, assembled in the Public Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, September 2, to give expression to their disappointment and dissatisfaction. Mr. Mitani, President of the Osaka District Assembly, presided, and the resolutions were read by Mr. Hino, chairman of the Osaka municipality. They were as follows: "1. The Ministry and Elder Statesmen responsible for the failure of the negotiations should take the proper course and apologize to the Emperor and the nation. 2. The peace agreed upon must be annulled and the war continued." The following telegram was sent to Baron Komura: "The peace agreement which your Excellency is now about to sign cannot be accepted by the nation, and your Excellency is asked to rescind the agreement at once." To Marshal Oyama the mass-meeting telegraphed as follows: "The people of the Empire will strive to have the disgraceful peace agreement quashed, and it is hoped that your Excellency will continue the war and crush the enemy."

In the light of such expressions of opinion from the press, from men of high standing, and from popular mass-meetings in the provinces, it is not difficult to understand the storm of excitement that was aroused in the capital. The people felt as if they had been betrayed by their own plenipotentiaries; and when they reviewed their losses, sufferings, and bereavements, and looked forward to a renewal of the war in the near future as a result of their Government's weakness in not pressing home the advantage it had, they were filled with indignation and wrath.

If, at this critical moment, the Ministry had taken the people or the press into its confidence; if it had furnished the nation with a general summary of the terms agreed upon and a statement of its reasons for acceding to them; if it had made public the provisions of the new Anglo-Japanese alliance, or had even told the people that this alliance would put a stop to the aggressions of Russia and insure future peace, the excitement would probably have subsided and all trouble would have been averted. Unfortunately, however, the Ministry was unwilling or unable to do this, and the measures that it did take to dam back the rising tide of popular discontent were precisely those which were most likely to increase the violence and destructiveness of the flood. Instead of allaying the excitement by means of judicious explanation, it determined to check it by force.

On the 3d or 4th of September the Rengo Doshikai (party of United Fellow-Thinkers) issued a call for a mass-meeting to be held in Hibiya Park, on the afternoon of Tuesday, September 5, for the purpose of protesting against the conclusion of peace on the terms unofficially set forth in late telegrams from America. Early on the morning of that day the Tokyo Chief of Police, Mr. Adachi, acting presumably upon instructions from the Home Minister, notified the leaders of the Rengo Doshikai that the proposed meeting would not be allowed; and at a later hour on the same day he sent a strong force of police to barricade the entrances to the park and prevent the public from assembling therein. This measure of repression was extremely injudicious, for several reasons. In the first place, Hibiya Park, which is the people's playground, belonged to the municipality, and was not subject to the control of the Home Minister or the Imperial police. Any attempt, therefore, on the part of the latter to close it arbi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

trarily was likely to bring about a conflict, not only with the people who wanted to use it, but with the municipal authorities. In the second place, the proposed mass-meeting was not illegal, and, in view of the excited state of public feeling, it would have been much better and safer to give the malcontents a chance to express their dissatisfaction than to attempt to gag them. If the meeting should become disorderly, or if the Rengo Doshikai speakers should suggest a resort to violence, police repression might become necessary; but it was unwise to use force against peaceable citizens acting in a legal way.

As soon as the municipal authorities heard of the closing of the park, Mr. Ozaki, the Mayor of the city, went to the Home Ministry for the purpose of making a remonstrance and obtaining, if possible, a reversal of the obnoxious order. In the meantime, however, a crowd of perhaps twenty-five or thirty thousand people had surrounded the park; and although at first they were quiet and orderly, it was easy to see that they were greatly excited, and that upon slight provocation they might resort to violence. The provocation soon came, in the shape of an attempt on the part of the police to seize three or four mourning flags. This led to a skirmish, the skirmish soon developed into a fight, and in less than five minutes the exasperated crowd on the Imperial Hotel side of the park charged the gateway, tore down the barricade, as well as whole sections of the iron fence, and swept with a great roar of excitement into the inclosure. As the police were wholly unable to cope with such a mob, the organizers of the demonstration held their meeting on the recreation ground near the middle of the park, and adopted resolutions denouncing the terms of peace and calling for a continuance of the war. About this time the police, who had been strongly reinforced, made an attempt to clear the park. This, of course, led to a renewal of the fighting, and before two o'clock the infuriated mob was not only beyond control but was acting under the inspiration and guidance of its worst and lowest elements. Streaming out of the park and blocking up the streets between it and the Ginza, the excited throng proceeded to storm the office of the "Kokumin Shimbun"—the journalistic organ of the Government. The editorial staff of the paper made a vigorous defense, but they were finally overpowered and driven out, and the rioters broke the windows, overturned the type-cases, and tried to smash the presses. A little later the mob in front of the residence of the Home Minister broke into the compound and set fire to some of the outbuildings, while four or five desperate men with drawn swords attempted to force their way into the house for the purpose of killing the Minister. The assassins were cut down and captured by the police, the fires were extinguished, and the compound was cleared; but the mob continued to fight with the police and gendarmes in the streets, and just before dark they succeeded in setting fire a second time to the lodge and to several other buildings inside the wall that inclosed the Minister's yard.

In view of the fact that the wrath of the populace was directed mainly toward the civil authorities and the police, the Government finally decided to call out the Imperial Guard; and while the buildings in Viscount Yoshikawa's compound were still burning, strong detachments of soldiers were sent to protect the foreign legations and the houses of all the Japanese Ministers. The rioters, as a rule, gave way when the troops appeared, and in some cases greeted them with cheers; but they were not yet through with the police, and, organizing themselves into columns of five hundred to a thousand men each, they marched to all quarters of the city, destroying police boxes and setting fire to police stations. At twelve o'clock it was possible, from the roof of the Imperial Hotel, to count thirteen different conflagrations. Desultory fighting continued throughout the night, and when day broke on the following morning more than a hundred police stations and boxes were in ruins or in ashes. No attempt was made to destroy or injure the property of foreigners, but several small Japanese Christian churches were burned, and the jinrikisha coolies availed themselves of the opportunity which the disorder gave them to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cripple the electric tramways by burning a large number of cars. The motive for this, however, was merely hatred of a rival. The casualties that resulted from the fighting exceeded a thousand, and included eleven citizens killed and five hundred and forty-seven wounded. None of the police were killed outright, but six chiefs of districts, ten inspectors, and four hundred and fifty-five men were more or less seriously injured.

Reviewing dispassionately this unfortunate outbreak, it is important to note, first, that the violence was directed against the civil authorities and the police, and not at all against foreigners. Telegrams sent from Tokyo with regard to the burning of Christian churches and an attack on the party of Mr. Harriman may have given an impression in the United States that the riot was the work of Japanese "Boxers," or that it was a manifestation of hatred for Americans on account of the part taken by President Roosevelt in bringing about an unwelcome peace. Such an impression, however, would be wholly erroneous. It is true that a few native Christian churches were burned, but investigation seems to indicate that, in some cases at least, Japanese members of these churches had given offense by supporting the Government and publicly approving the terms of peace. Be this, however, as it may, there certainly was no concerted movement against Christian churches in general. It is true also that Dr. Lyle, of the Harriman party, was struck by a stone in the street; but this might have happened to any one who attempted to force his way, in a jinrikisha, through a howling mob. If the rioters had been inspired with a feeling of hatred for foreigners, they would have made hostile demonstrations in front of the legations, or would have attacked the Imperial Hotel. The latter was full of Englishmen and Americans, and it was only a hundred yards distant from the scene of the wildest disorder. In the later stages of the rioting I went in a jinrikisha to various parts of the city, but I was neither molested nor insulted. On the contrary, I was treated by the common people, in several cases, with unnecessary and conspicuous courtesy.

In the second place, the disorder had no relation to the depth or reality of Japanese civilization. Mob violence, in any country, is a reversion to barbarous methods; but it no more indicates a "veneer of civilization" in Japan than it would indicate a veneer of civilization in Great Britain or the United States. In 1866, if I remember rightly, the British Government attempted to prevent the people of London from assembling in Hyde Park for the purpose of making a peaceful demonstration in support of extended suffrage. The people tore down the fences and swarmed into the park, just as they did in Tokyo; they fought, as in Tokyo, with the police; and the riot finally became so serious that troops were called out to suppress it. As for our own country, if our civilization were judged by the frequency of mob violence in our cities and the devilish savagery of our rioters, I am afraid we should have to take rank below Japan. To one who lives abroad and reads American newspapers, it would seem sometimes as if the United States furnished the most favorable environment in the world for mobs; and yet we have no doubt that we are a civilized people, nor that our civilization is more than a veneer. Why should we judge ourselves by one standard and the Japanese by another?

In the third place, the events that led to the rioting in Japan might have caused disorder in any civilized country in the world. Suppose, for example, that we were a pecuniarily poor nation of forty-five millions, and that Germany, with a population of one hundred and thirty millions and a powerful fleet, had been making, for a long term of years, territorial encroachments in the Western Hemisphere, and had compelled us to surrender, at a time when we were weak, the island of Hayti and San Domingo, which we had discovered and partially settled. We regard Mexico and the Central American States as justly within our "sphere of influence," and when Spain, in violation of treaty agreement, sends a large body of troops to Mexico, with the evident intention of dominating that country, we go to war for the protection of our interests. We defeat the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Spaniards, drive them out of Mexico, and capture a strong fortress which they have established on the Yucatan Peninsula. Germany immediately forms a coalition of European Powers against us, and forces us to evacuate Mexico and surrender the fortress of Yucatan. She then takes possession of the latter herself, and turns it into a powerful and menacing naval base, although she has already acquired from Spain a fortress and naval base at Guantanamo on the island of Cuba. A few years later she gets a concession for a railway through the northern part of South America, builds the road, and proceeds to take forcible possession of that region with her troops and to colonize it with her people. When we ask her to withdraw her armies, she not only refuses to do so, but lands soldiers in Mexico, where she has obtained, from a weak and corrupt government, a concession to cut timber. Believing that we are about to lose all influence in South America, Central America, Cuba, and Mexico, and that our very existence as a nation is threatened by a Power which has twice our strength, we go to war again.

We defeat the forces of Germany in every engagement; recapture the fortress of Yucatan at a cost of forty or fifty thousand men; recapture also Hayti and San Domingo, which originally belonged to us; and drive the enemy halfway across South America. At the end of nineteen months we find ourselves at last in a position which seems to justify the belief that we can expel Germany from the Western Hemisphere altogether, and thus secure a permanent peace. At this moment King Edward, who is a friendly monarch, and who is sincerely desirous of putting an end to the war, suggests a peace conference. As we have Germany beaten, as we are not unreasonable, and as we desire the good will of our neighbors, we consent to open negotiations. Our Government then makes peace upon the following terms: Germany pays none of the expenses of the war which her aggressions have forced upon us, but admits our "preponderating influence" in Mexico. She turns over to us one-half of the South American railway and the fortress of Yucatan, which are already in our possession, but compels us to surrender the northern half of Hayti and San Domingo, and stipulates, moreover, that we shall not have the war-ships that we have driven into the shelter of neutral ports, that we shall not limit her naval strength in American waters, and that we shall not interfere with the great fortress and naval base which she has established on the bay of Guantanamo, within easy striking distance of our Atlantic coast.

Our people are dissatisfied with this settlement and angry with the Government which agreed to it, and before the treaty has been signed twenty or thirty thousand citizens of New York attempt to hold a perfectly legal mass-meeting in one of the parks to protest against the peace terms. Without furnishing any information or explanation, the Secretary of the Interior forbids the meeting, and sends a strong force of Government police to barricade and guard the entrances to the park. Now, it is possible that, after fighting for nineteen months, after losing 170,000 men and spending $700,000,000 in the attempt to destroy German power in the Americas, and after winning an unbroken series of twenty or thirty victories on land and at sea, we might accept such terms without a murmur of dissatisfaction; but I greatly doubt it. If, moreover, twenty-five or thirty thousand citizens of New York should attempt to hold a legal meeting to protest against these terms, and should find themselves barred out of their own park by a force of administration police, I am inclined to think that there would be a fracas; and it would be due, not to American characteristics in particular, but to human nature in general.

The hypothesis, or supposition, above set forth is in many respects defective, but it will perhaps help the American reader to put himself, mentally and emotionally, in the place of a patriotic Japanese citizen. I am not trying to justify violence, nor do I contend that the Japanese view of the situation is correct. I am simply making an attempt to explain a tremendously strong national feeling of discontent and wrath. Rightly or wrongly, the Japanese people believe

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that they have not obtained an adequate recompense for their sacrifices; that the menace of Russian aggression has not been removed; and that, if the Czar and the bureaucracy maintain their supremacy in Russia for another quarter of a century, they will double-track the Siberian Railway, reorganize their army, send a new fleet to Vladivostok, and compel Japan to make enormously expensive military preparations for another struggle. That this feeling prevails throughout Japan, and in all classes of the population, there can be no doubt. Anti-peace mass-meetings of three thousand, five thousand, six thousand, and twenty thousand people are reported from Nagoya, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Yokohama, Sapporo, Niigata, and many other provincial cities and towns, and appeals or resolutions are pouring into the Tokyo newspaper offices from individuals, from municipal councils, and from local assemblies in all parts of the Empire. I have myself talked with a good many Japanese who stand high in social, political, commercial, or military circles, but I have not yet found one who is satisfied with the peace terms. They all agree that the treaty must be ratified and that Japan must make the best of the situation; but they think that the Government conceded too much at Portsmouth, and that it erred seriously in trying to prevent the people from expressing their dissatisfaction.

On the day after the outbreak of rioting in Tokyo the Government put that city under martial law, and immediately suppressed four or five metropolitan newspapers—including the "Asahi" and the "Nippon"—whose editorials, presumably, it regarded as unreasonably violent or dangerously provocative. A few days later, when rioting on a small scale began in Yokohama, troops were sent there to assist the police in maintaining order, and to protect, if necessary, public buildings and foreign consulates. Since the 12th inst., however, there have been no disturbances in any part of the Empire, and it is altogether probable that as soon as the peace treaty is ratified popular excitement will gradually subside. Just now the mass of the people have an idea that ratification may possibly be prevented by a general and vigorous protest; but when they see that agitation is futile, they will quiet down and reconcile themselves to the inevitable. They are not likely, however, to forgive the present Government for concluding peace upon such terms; and if a satisfactory explanation be not made to the Diet when it reassembles, there will almost certainly be a change of Ministry. Already a section of the House of Peers, headed by Viscounts Niji and Shimazu, has virtually requested the Cabinet to resign; and although Count Katsura and his associates cannot be forced out while they retain the confidence of the Emperor, their positions may be made so uncomfortable and their usefulness may be so impaired that they will beg his Majesty to relieve them from further duty.

In all their disappointment and dissatisfaction, however, the Japanese press and the Japanese people should not forget that the present Ministry has conducted a great war with conspicuous ability and brilliant success; that it is quite as proud and patriotic as the people themselves, and that its judgment with regard to terms of peace is likely to be much saner than that of uninformed private citizens. The Cabinet would have been glad, no doubt, if President Roosevelt's intervention had come two or three months later; but it regarded the financial future of the country with great anxiety; it was not sure that it could get funds for another year or two of war; and if it declined to open peace negotiations when the President made the suggestion, it might either have to ask for peace at the end of this campaign, or carry on the war for another year at the risk of imposing an almost intolerable financial burden upon the people.

It seems to me that it would have been much better—for Russia as well as for Japan—if President Roosevelt had waited until the close of this campaign before he suggested a peace conference. Marshal Oyama, by that time, would probably have defeated General Linevich; the Liberal party in Russia, by that time, might have acquired real power and control; and both events would have made for permanent peace. As it is, the Czar and the bureaucracy, freed

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

from the pressure and the apprehensions of war, may withdraw even the shadowy concessions which they have made to the Russian Liberals; and the Japanese people, dreading another war as a sequel to this peace, are filled with dissatisfaction.

Tokyo, September 17.

The Spirit of Graft

By Clifford Howard

IT will be recalled that during the last session of Congress an attempt was made on the part of the House of Representatives to secure an appropriation for additional mileage to cover an extra session the year before. This episode, with the question it involved, is a matter of current history. For the purpose of the present article, however, it will not be amiss briefly to recite its salient points.

The extra session of Congress referred to was called on November 9, 1903. It continued until noon of December 7, at which time the regular session began. The difference in time between the two sessions was the tick of a watch. Now, the law with reference to the pay and mileage of Congressmen is this: "That the compensation of each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress shall be five thousand dollars per annum, and in addition thereto mileage at the rate of twenty cents per mile, to be estimated by the nearest route usually traveled in going to and returning from each regular session of Congress."

In accordance with the provisions of this law each Member of Congress received his full mileage for coming to Washington on November 9 and returning to his home upon the adjournment of Congress, April 28, 1904. His stay at the Capital represented a total length of service of little less than six months. For this he received $5,000 in salary besides his traveling expenses at the liberal rate of twenty cents a mile each way.

This six months' term was in reality a continuous session. Constructively, however, it was divided into two parts: the one ending and the other beginning at noon of the same day. Because it was thus divided into two sessions were the Members of Congress entitled to extra mileage? They had already been paid $145,000 in full for their traveling expenses. Was the Government called upon to pay them another $145,000 because, theoretically, they were in attendance upon two sessions of Congress? The average level-headed American would think not. In fact, the question would generally be regarded as distinctly absurd, for the majority of us believe with the Century Dictionary that *mileage* is "an allowance or compensation for travel or conveyance;" and as there had been no travel or conveyance between the first and second sessions, how could there be any mileage? But listen to what Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, had to say about it when the question was up for discussion. This is quoted from the "Congressional Record:"

> The law of the United States gives to the Member of Congress five thousand dollars per annum, and in addition thereto a certain amount per mile for the distance he travels. There is not a word about its being for traveling expenses, and it never has been so considered. It also provides that this payment shall be for each session of Congress. Now, all I have to add to this is that somebody connected with this affair will certainly bring suit to recover his mileage, and when he has done so I do not have any doubt as to what the result will be. . . .
>
> Every Congressman has an absolute right to the pay that the Government has promised and which is provided by law, and it is a sign of cowardice for a man who believes this statement to deprive himself of it lest the newspapers should howl at him.

These remarks were supplemented by Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, who said:

> The gentleman from Ohio has well expressed what I am convinced is the law regarding mileage for Members, and neither clamor nor criticism from misinformed persons nor from well-informed but malevolent persons will deter me from voting for what I believe to be in accordance with law. The amount to which I shall be entitled, should

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

this provision prevail, is less than $100—to be accurate, $96—and if anybody supposes or imagines that because I would be entitled to this sum I am engaged in an effort to take that to which I am not legally entitled, or to do that which is dishonorable, I can only say I have the supremest contempt for the persons who entertain such views.

This outburst was received with applause, and is so noted in the "Congressional Record."

General Grosvenor is seventy-two years old and a Republican. Mr. Fitzgerald is thirty-three years old and a Democrat. The agreement of their views, therefore, cannot be laid to sympathy of age nor to party fealty. What, then, was it that created the bond between them on this particular question? What was it that induced a majority of our Representatives in Congress, irrespective of politics or personal differences, to vote together for this additional mileage? What was it that made it right in their eyes to take this money from the United States Treasury? It was the prompting of an inborn, National spirit; a spirit that springs from the ancestral doctrine that the Government is the spoil of politics; the spirit of an ethical code that teaches men that they may take from the public what they may not take from one another; the spirit of getting something for nothing—the Spirit of Graft.

This was the common, impelling cause of the readiness and boldness with which our Representatives sought to enrich themselves at the expense of the people; the spirit that not only persuaded them that they were acting within their rights, but which, moreover, inspired actual defiance and threats of civil action against the United States, as expressed in the utterances of General Grosvenor.

Ignore it or excuse it as we will, there stands before us the grim and unavoidable fact that not only Congress, but our whole National being, is infused with this vulgar spirit. Every part, every branch, every feature of the Federal body is tinctured with it. It flows through every vein of the Government's complex organization. From the humblest dependency to the highest office in the land its influence is felt and made manifest in one or another of its countless forms of expression.

Let this significant verity be borne in mind. It will tend to broaden our understanding of the corruption and the scandals that are proving so prolific a source of sensational news from Washington. It will bid us halt ere we condemn too severely the individual victims of the spirit of graft, the individual public servants who have been declared guilty of dishonesty or against whom the degrading finger of suspicion is pointed. The men who have been sentenced to the penitentiary for cheating the Government in the postal service, the United States Senator who has been convicted of accepting pay for work before one of the Departments, the officials against whom indictments have been found for violating their public trusts, the men and women who have been dismissed or obliged to resign from various offices because of questionable conduct, and the scores of others under investigation or suspicion, are all—let us admit—guilty of the sins of which they are accused. But—and here's the rub—they are essentially and fundamentally no more guilty, no more blameworthy, than thousands and thousands of others.

The charges against this company of convicted or suspected public servants—varied and diverse as these charges are—when reduced to their lowest terms spell Graft. Graft is their common denominator. And if we search from one end of the Government system to the other, where shall we find an office in which graft is not?

But let us understand clearly what is meant by this term, this new pet word of the public. It has not yet been incorporated in the dictionaries. It is still in process of definition; but are we not generally agreed that when applied to acts in public office it means the profiting or benefiting of one's self at the expense of the Government; the appropriation to private use of that which belongs to the public; the taking advantage of official position to further one's personal ends?

In this tri-part definition (and I think it covers fully the popularly accepted meaning of the word) we have what constitutes the basic expression of the spirit of graft. All of the varied manifestations of this spirit, however involved or

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

however modified by circumstances and technicalities, are reducible to this simple definition. We see clearly, therefore, that the difference between the graft which sends a man to disgrace and the graft which allows its practitioner to remain an honest office-holder is not a difference of quality, but a difference only of degree. Nor is it a case of the man who is found out. That is not the point. The thousands who are unmolested are not immune because they are not discovered. It is solely because the spirit of graft has not affected them beyond the normal degree. In all probability the great majority of them do not even realize that the spirit has overshadowed them. They will honestly resent the implication as unworthy and untrue; but this is merely because it has never occurred to them to measure their attitude toward the Government by the standard contained in the definition of graft. Let this be done and there will be found no exaggeration in the statement that, under the name of traditional right or custom, the spirit of graft finds universal expression throughout the Government service.

Every employee, every public official, considers himself entitled to certain perquisites, to certain privileges, that are supposed to attach to his office in addition to his salary. They are without warrant of law and without the sanction of moral teachings. They are simply accepted in support of a custom whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Every department clerk, for example, believes himself at liberty to make personal use of Government pencils and stationery. In exemplification of this belief, probably no less than four thousand dozen pencils are carried away from the public offices in Washington in the course of a year. Thousands of boxes of rubber bands, hundreds of quarts of ink, thousands of pens, dozens of rulers, hundreds of pounds of paper, and similar quantities of other materials are likewise annually drawn from Uncle Sam's storehouse for personal or domestic use. If ink is needed at home, the Department worker of the family takes a bottle to the office and replenishes the household supply. In the same manner, paste and blotters and erasers and writing-tablets and one thing after another are levied upon. In the case of each individual employee these "perquisites" amount to a comparative trifle; it is scarcely worth mentioning. But when multiplied by twenty-five or thirty thousand the yearly sum total is enough to stock a giant store.

Not long ago an official of the Treasury Department declared that if a house-to-house canvass were to be made of the residences of Government employees and officials in Washington, there would not be found one of them that did not contain Government property of some kind. This was not said for the purpose of producing a sensation. It was merely an impressive way of stating a well-known and commonly approved fact. In nine cases out of ten there is no attempt at concealment; there is no intention, no thought of wrong-doing. Custom has indorsed these private pickings of Government supplies as both allowable and proper. As to how much each one may take under this indorsement depends upon his individual conscience. I know of clerks who have Government typewriters at their homes, and think no more of it than others who supply themselves with an occasional sheet of wrapping-paper or a small bundle of twine.

The quantity and character of public property thus appropriated to private use depends also upon the rank of the public servant. A messenger or a subordinate clerk is usually restricted to small articles of stationery. The head of an office or a division is popularly supposed to be entitled to larger pickings. More than this, it lies within the scope of his higher privileges to order the purchase of such supplies as may best suit his individual tastes or needs. If he prefers a certain kind of note-paper for his personal correspondence, Uncle Sam is called upon to give him what he wants. The ordinary clerk is restricted by law to thirty days' annual leave of absence. The division chief is amenable to the same law; but if he should be absent forty or fifty, or even sixty, days during the year, does his subordinate time-clerk report it? Why should he? This extra time—time devoted to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

private business or pleasure, and paid for by the United States Government—is a privilege that runs with the higher office.

Heads of bureaus and departments enjoy correspondingly greater privileges. Government positions, public offices, are at their disposal. As the humble copyist appropriates a penholder for his personal use, so the head of a department appropriates a Federal office to satisfy a personal or a political obligation. It is a common idea that the Civil Service Law is designed to prevent the barter of public offices. So it is, and no doubt it has made good as the entering wedge toward the breaking up of the old-fashioned spoils system. But let it not be imagined, therefore, that men high in power do not enjoy the privilege of bestowing Government appointments. Men and women are still rewarded from Uncle Sam's coffers for party work or for personal favors. Not long since the daily papers related the story of a widow who was appointed to an office in one of the departments as a reward for returning a valuable gold watch which had been lost by an influential official. A very generous and worthy acknowledgment—so it was admitted by the papers and by the public. It was accepted as a matter of course that it lay within the right of this Government official to thus repay a deserving woman for her honesty. Is there any authority of law for handing out a Government appointment in payment for a personal obligation? A pertinent query, no doubt; but why introduce the question of law? We are dealing now with one of the privileges attaching to exalted office. It is the sort of thing that is being done constantly and openly, in the name of justice and in the name of friendship. The departments abound in laborers, messengers, clerks, secretaries—employees of all grades, men and women, scores of them, hundreds of them—who are the beneficiaries of this privileged dodging of the Civil Service Law.

Still another instance of the distinctive emoluments of higher office is that afforded by the private use of horses and carriages provided for official purposes. These Government equipages are put at the service of wives and daughters for shopping and calling. Each carriage is provided with a driver. The driver is paid by the United States Government. By those who sit in high places the use of Government employees for private service is accepted quite as a matter of custom. It is merely a variant of the ethical doctrine that permits the janitor of a public building to supply his home laundry with a bar of Government soap. The messengers assigned for official duty to Senators, Cabinet officers, assistant Department secretaries, commissioners, and others of like rank, are commonly regarded as personal servants. Most of them are colored men, capable and alert. They are called upon to serve at receptions and afternoon teas; they run errands for the wives and other members of the families. They assist in the packing and moving of household furniture; they accompany the families while traveling, and they may even be called upon to remain away from Washington at the summer homes of their official employers, there to wait upon them and form a part of the domestic *menage*. And who pays their wages for this private service? The United States Government.

The head of a large bureau in Washington not long ago had three servants regularly installed in his household who were drawing pay from the United States Treasury. They appeared on the rolls as clerks or laborers. In reality one of them was a seamstress, and the other two were a coachman and a butler. Of course this was going a bit too far, and the thoughtless official was requested to be more moderate. Yet, after all, what he had done was nothing more than a logical extension of a time-honored practice.

And does not this suggest the explanation of all Government corruption and scandal? Are not the delinquencies and the knavery and the dishonesty which the present Administration is so energetically disclosing and prosecuting—are they not all but a logical extension of the recognized principles of conduct in office? Is not official crime or turpitude but a natural result of the code of ethics that obtains throughout the Government service? Is it not but a bolder

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and more deliberate expression of the everywhere prevailing readiness to evade the law? In short, is it not simply the common spirit of graft made manifest in larger form?

Admitting that it is permissible for a clerk to help himself to a box of pens; admitting that it is proper for a Government agent to receive compensation for the cost of railroad travel when he has ridden free on a pass; admitting that it is right for a Congressman to use his official frank to avoid the payment of postage on campaign literature; admitting the right of these things and the host of other familiar things bearing the label of *perquisites* or *courtesy* or *privilege* or *custom*, and remembering all the time that each and every one of these things is forbidden by law, who is there among us that is competent to judge between honesty and dishonesty? Who shall draw the line 'twixt graft that is and graft that is not? Who shall show wherein lies the moral difference between unchallenged trespass and that which holds its perpetrator up to worldly scorn as a graceless sinner?

The fiat has gone forth that the Government departments shall be cleansed of corruption; that graft shall be no more. Jesus of Nazareth said: "A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit; neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit." Let us, therefore, temper our expectations with this reflection.

The Visit to the Philippines of Secretary Taft and His Party

By Charles H. Brent

Bishop of the Philippine Islands

IT is characteristic of our democracy to trust to the judgment of the heterogeneous many where that of the picked few would presumably be more reliable; to take broad and hasty surveys of involved conditions as a basis for experimental action; to drag into publicity internal disturbances and private scandals in the process of curing them. The method is far removed from Old World traditions, and cannot claim to be free from a touch of vulgarity, but it is on the whole effective. Moderation in conclusions, idealism in practice, and intellectual honesty in confronting ugly facts are often promoted and never made impossible by it.

Another method than that chosen, by means of which to put the American public into intimate and up-to-date touch with Philippine matters, could easily have been put in operation, but it would have been foreign to history and distasteful to our National temperament. The size of the Secretary of War's party; its mixed character, composed as it was of officials and private citizens, journalists and politicians; the limited time allotted to its investigations, and the extent of its itinerary, added to the excess of hospitality which caught our guests in an ill-judged and exhausting whirl of feasts and dances upon their arrival; the gala-day attire of the Filipinos, hiding from the most observant eye character that at best is inscrutable to the Western world, formed a combination that might easily have ended in misinformation, confusion, and indifference.

But there were other and powerful factors to be reckoned with. However divided the members of the party were in political creed, partially through the unifying influence and sane optimism of the Secretary of War, and partially because the Philippine problem has steadily refused to become a party question, our visitors exhibited an *esprit du corps* and an earnestness to ascertain facts which abated the effect of inherent obstacles and insured a maximum of beneficial results.

Courteous impatience was felt toward the strenuous hospitality which consumed time that would otherwise have been devoted to hearings and visits in the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

provinces. If the company had been divided, part going to one and part to another district, time would have been saved, and fuller and more accurate information gathered. Country life in its workaday attire, which in an agricultural land merits first consideration, received, through no fault of the party, a minimum of attention. The *tao*, or "the man with the hoe," is by long odds the most important person in the Philippines, but he does not appear to best advantage or in truest character on a gala day in a provincial capital. Our visitors, it may be said, never really saw him or heard his voice. Most of the rhetorical and querulous appeals delivered from time to time at banquets and receptions were so far from being the expression of his mind that it would not be unfair to maintain that they more nearly represented the principles of his worst enemy, the unenlightened *ilustrado* and the irreconcilable reactionary.

Perhaps the largest benefit that we can claim from the visit of our fellow-countrymen is that which comes to mind uninvited by special effort. A distant land is a dream until its geography becomes a part of experience; and for all the future the Philippines must abide a concrete fact to be seriously thought of as an American responsibility by every one who accepted their hospitality and trod upon their soil. This alone will tend to influence wholesomely the trend of thought in America as well as the deliberations and legislation that pertain to our Oriental dependency.

Special knowledge regarding trade was gathered from *hacienderos* and others whose experience commanded respect. Sugar and tobacco received due attention, and it will be extraordinary if Congress does not presently display a new front toward the tariff, in view of the first-hand information secured in the series of hearings which were held. But industrial conditions being what they are in the islands, it will be equally extraordinary if any large or, at any rate, immediate benefit accrues from the mere removal of customs duty from the chief Philippine products, however necessary this course may be as a pledge of our National good faith. If the present political efficiency of the people is far below par, their industrial efficiency is lower still. They are not equipped with knowledge, vitality, capital, animals, or implements to use their opportunity, and they not unnaturally ascribe to their condition of political dependency the blame for industrial and trade hindrances which are either beyond the control of the boldest reach of political endeavor, or else in large measure due to the unrest of a peevish aristocracy and a low degree of development in a numerous proletariat that can hope to rise only according to the slow working of evolution. An enlarged market is needed, but, first of all, skill to use opportunities already close at hand.

No truer note was sounded by a Filipino than that in the speech of the young mestizo lawyer, Manuel Lopez, of Negros, when in effect he said, in an utterance that was at once impassioned, logical, and just, that political autonomy without industrial efficiency was a thin shadow. It was an interesting coincidence (to call it by no more significant name) that in the island of Leyte, and in the provinces of Albay and Sorsogon, where prosperous conditions reign, nothing but expressions of political contentment were heard at the reception which welcomed the visitors. On the other hand, wherever there was industrial depression there was political discontent.

The practical assertion, in our educational system, of the dignity of labor, insistence upon a fuller recognition of the value of time, promotion of the virtue of diligence, the determined arrest of the power of the cacique, the encouragement of the tao by marked attention to him and his interests, will combine alike to hasten industrial improvement and foster political peace when all else will be insufficient. It is one thing for a selfish oligarchy or plutocracy to operate among a people whose least citizen has some conception of his rights in society; another when the masses accept social and industrial servitude as a matter of course, and live only to be imposed upon. In the former case the contest will ultimately not prove unequal, but in the latter, especially in modern times, unless a strong arm champions the oppressed,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

their numbers will avail nothing and they will inevitably go to the wall. The surest way for the American Government to check the power of the cacique is to teach the tao the meaning of self-respect as a man and as a laborer.

The trip to the Moro provinces gave a touch of imaginative interest and romance to the experience of our visitors. The followers of Islam constitute a group by themselves, unloved and unloving. The only kinship they bear to the Christianized portion of the archipelago is one of proximity. Social life, customs, religion, predicate separate government. The Sultan and his retinue in Jolo are the gaudy survival of a vanishing romance in which slavery was a commonplace, piracy a vocation, and brutality a virtue. The point of contact with folk of this class is found in firm justice and an attitude of trust where reasonable prudence allows of it. A pair of crippled hands in the quiet man who governs Jolo bear witness to heroic confidence betrayed—hands not made less gentle or trusting by the treachery of Hassan. The Moro provinces, with problems of more pronounced and dramatic character than in the north, are really less productive of anxiety and perplexity than those of the Christianized peoples. The unqualified distinctness of their problems is an aid to their solution, and leaves less room for blundering than do less primitive and half-familiar conditions.

The advent among the Filipinos of so distinguished a party of American legislators and citizens had a twofold effect immediately perceptible. It impressed them with the conviction that the United States is in earnest in this matter, and brought to the surface an expression of political opinion from extremists and malcontents which in turn gave occasion for that strong presentation, which was made by the one man who could speak with final authority, of the policy of progressive self-government which will consume decades rather than years, generations rather than decades—an utterance for the lack of which we have been suffering, and which will go far to quell restlessness. Modifications in local legislation, reconstruction in government, changes in method, may come now with added authority. The free discussion of independence is not going to cease, nor is there any reason for desiring that it should. What above all else is desirable is that the Filipino should be encouraged to speak out his full mind fearlessly. We want none of "the silent, sullen peoples" whom Kipling found in British dependencies. Our main opportunity for understanding the Filipino will be found in confidence on his part that an honest expression of opinion will always be met with respect, and that the more definitely he states his case the better pleased we shall be. If his position is wrong, our logic will confute it; if crude, our sympathy will train it; if true, our admiration will applaud it.

It would leave the story incomplete to omit all reference to the appeal to sentiment of the presence of the President's daughter. Her coming was a gentle touch that stirred the chivalry of the people. The very fact that our democratic system forbids the transmission of hereditary glory, or the reflection of official character even from parent to child, made the incident more striking in the minds of a people who hold domestic ties in high esteem, and who were ready to be influenced by the daughter of her father, to say nothing of her bonny and unconventional personality.

At nightfall on the Luneta, silent, serious faces turn with uncovered heads toward the flag as the notes of the "Star-Spangled Banner" tell out the close of the day, and knit anew the ties of blood and nationality that no distance can sever. As we who are on the frontier remember America, so we require it of America that she remember us. The relatives and personal friends of the willing exiles in the Orient are loyal and unflagging in their interest. But we demand more. It is not too much to expect National attention of the closest kind as long as Americans allow their Congress to have such complete authority over Philippine affairs as at present. In a democracy home control is justified only by keen and intelligent sympathy on the part of the nation with the people controlled and that which concerns them. If, as has been sometimes urged, Con-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

gress indorses, more or less as a matter of mechanical duty, whatever legislation the Philippine Commission enacts, the sooner we get rid of this bit of formal unreality the better. Let it reserve the right of veto, and otherwise allow the local government as free a hand as the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or the State of New York enjoys. But even if this larger freedom is granted, America cannot grow weary of her far-off problem without storing up dishonor and grave complications for the future. We are encouraged to believe that the visit to the Orient of the Secretary of War and his party is a token and pledge that the Nation, so far from becoming slack in her responsibility, will gird herself afresh to achieve the best thing in the best way.

The only true prophet of the future is the past, and as in bygone days the larger and more momentous movements of history grew out of and consisted in the relation of the East to the West, so in this new point of contact between the two great divisions of the human race can be discerned beneath its local coloring a world problem lifted one degree nearer a solution.

Cotton Mather's Daughter

By Kate M. Cone

[CONCLUDED]

IN 1713 Katherine Mather was twenty-four and at the height of womanly attractiveness. We are told that she was pleasing and agreeable to look at, "comely," but whether dark-eyed like her father or fair like the Cottons is not recorded. It was her expression that struck people; both her face and her manner bespoke the beauty of her character and the elevation of her mind. She was modest, dignified, and gentle, quiet almost to a fault, yet never wanting in tact and self-possession. She was no great talker, "but when she spake it was to the purpose; what she uttered was usually very expressive and significant." She had excellent taste in dress, and since Dorothy Q. was about her age, we may paint her like Dorothy Q., with hair brushed back from her forehead, neck and wrists bare, flowing sleeves, and white chemisette and undersleeves.

Her accomplishments were a judicious mixture of things mental and things manual. She read Hebrew fluently, but she understood everything that pertained to the table; she was a good Latin scholar, and an exquisite needlewoman and worker in wax; she had considerable knowledge of sacred geography, yet could sing and play; her taste in literature was highly cultivated, while her penmanship was fluent and legible. In a poem printed in the little volume already referred to, her mind and powers are described as follows:

"With a quick flight and with uncommon ease
She ran the round of female sciences.
But not pleased so, her greater genius bent
On higher points, in them her hours she spent;
With liberal arts and various skill adorned,
Her soul a trifling conversation scorned.
To skill in languages disposed to rise,
She first seized on the tongue of Paradise."

Nor did her education cease at this stage; for her, as for his other children, her father recognized the necessity of mental growth, and planned a course in medicine for Katherine, thereby perhaps promising himself the pleasure of reviving or reinforcing his own knowledge, which was considerable, in that direction, as he had studied medicine before ever he had preached.

One other point of contact between Katherine and the modern college-bred young woman was her interest in women less fortunate than herself; she would inevitably have been attracted to college settlement work. As it was, in the quietest possible way she made friends with poor women in prison, reading to those who could not read, and giving sympathy and assistance as needed. Once she fainted in the prison, which, considering what prisons were in those

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

days, is not to be wondered at; but she made light of the matter and continued her ministrations. Her example induced other like-minded young women to join her.

With all these attainments and sources of usefulness, she was sincerely and frankly humble. The crowning charm of her character was her perfect simplicity and lack of ostentation. Her father had trained her better than he knew; she had the grace he lacked, he being the most self-conscious of mortals and the most prone to the display of his mental possessions. She also differed from him and from most of her contemporaries, at least those who kept a record of their spiritual experiences, in being entirely natural and unaffected in her piety. She was happy in her religion, either by force of temperament, or as a result of having cheerful images of God and good angels early put into her mind, or because her life was too active to be morbid. The strain that her father suffered under may have been relieved for her by the thousand and one domestic duties required of her—her fingers worked as well as her mind. At all events, in what we know of her religious life, joy and hope are the keynotes. Young Thomas Walter wrote of it in a passage which needs no translating: "Her piety lay not in little exteriors and unnecessaries, not in a stinginess about innocent habits and fashions, though she was an enemy to excesses; not in a scrupulous and narrow spirit as to any little indifferences. It lay in a sanctified and purified soul; a soul that had the lost image of God restored unto it; a soul that was conformed unto God, and set upon nothing so much as the service of God and seeking all occasions to glorify him. It lay in a will wholly dead as to self and everything here below, and wholly resigned to God and swallowed up in his will. It lay in a sacrificing soul, that was ready to sacrifice all enjoyments, the dearest and sweetest, for God; a soul willing to be all that God would have it to be, and ready to suffer all that God would have it undergo, and do all God should require of it to be done." Ah, cousin Walter, cousin Walter, for this the ministers of New England, among them Katherine's honored father and grandfathers, and uncles, young and old, fasted and prayed, spent long nights lying upon their study floors, and whole days upon their knees. Strange that what they only aspired to, in bitterness of soul, with self-tormentings and longings unutterable, this simple girl attained to easily and naturally, as the fine fruit, perhaps, of all their tears and prayers. No wonder her father loved her, and confided in her, and all but looked up to her and reverenced her. She was himself, without his faults and inconsistencies. Nor was this all. She crowned her life by dying bravely. Since it was to be that she should leave him, she sweetened death forever after for him by the way she met it. After the epidemic of measles in which she shared and which otherwise brought such desolation to the family, she was left with a delicate throat, and upon her at that time fell many domestic cares. For nearly two years she was at the head of her father's household. In that time her grandmother Mather died, and we may well believe Katherine was thereby deprived of a beloved counselor and friend. The same year Katherine and her sister Abigail joined their father's church, an event full of significance and serious importance to them and of gratification to him. In January, 1715, the family moved, their new home being a house belonging to Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, in Ship Street, and it must have been Katherine who saw to the transportation, among the rest of the household effects, of her father's books and papers, four or five thousand volumes in all. Then followed her father's third courtship and the gossip attendant, and his marriage in July to Mrs. Lydia Lee George. Grandfather Increase Mather was also married a second time, at the age of seventy-seven, to cousin Cotton's widow.

The same year, probably in the autumn, Creasy went to England. He showed no aptitude for college, but a longing for activity and adventure. Katherine, as good elder sister, naturally mothered him in parting, attending to his clothing, and charging him with affectionate cautions and advice. The following spring was a time full of care and discomfort. Samuel, ten years old, had a fever. Creasy, at

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

his uncle's in England, was so afflicted with rheumatism that word came that he could not walk. The new mother showed signs of the temper or insanity which was afterwards to so darken the household—"exercises of spirit," her husband called them at first; while her widowed daughter and several children established themselves under the family roof. Creasy came home in the summer, handsome and dashing, much improved in appearance, and as impulsive and unreliable as ever, and in September Abigail was married. "To arrange suitable marriages for my daughters" had long been upon Cotton Mather's mind. That Nabby was finally married first was probably due to the state of Katherine's health. Beyond her father's resolves recorded in his Diary, we know nothing of Katherine's prospects of matrimony. "Lips that lover had never kissed" may have been true of her as of Dorothy Q. For Katherine, dear Katherine, showed unmistakable signs of consumption. She was ill from April to December. At first she was only ailing, with flushed cheeks and a little cough, but about the house as usual, unconcerned as to her condition, and with a consumptive's faith in her ultimate recovery. A serious symptom was quotidian ague which appeared early in the fall. Soon she was confined to her room, and, for a month before the end came, to her bed. In all this time her father's Diary is full of heartbroken references to "the dying state of my dear, good, wise, and lovely Katy," "my lovely daughter Katherine," "my dying daughter, my dear dying daughter." When no hope was the verdict, his foremost thought was how to help Katy die. If the two had been uncommonly drawn together before, how doubly strong was the tie between them now! Katherine's room became the center of interest in the house. When she could no longer come to family prayers, her father repeated them for her there. There he sat long hours with her, reading as from a page the record of her white soul, and cheering and consoling her when, at long intervals, she felt a pang of doubt. They had a favorite book, John Arndt's "True Christianity," which Katherine was never tired of hearing. Her cousin, Thomas Walter, said that if they had followed the Egyptian custom and buried her chief treasure with her, the two volumes of John Arndt would have been laid on her breast. In those last days together the two may have often spoken of Katherine's mother, who had been ill in the same months and for the same period. The anniversary of her death, December 1, was certainly remembered and kept as a special day of supplication for Katy. Her two grandfathers came sometimes to visit Katherine—old Colonel Phillips from Charlestown, now upwards of fourscore, whose hoary head, we are glad to hear, was found in the way of righteousness, and "her excellent and venerable grandfather, Dr. Mather the elder, now in the seventy-eighth year of his age." He always left her with a sense of having seen his own willingness to depart and be with Christ expressed and "symphonized" in her.

To her room her younger sisters and her brothers Creasy and Sammy came, and she talked pathetically to them about following her. One day she disposed of her clothes and trinkets, dividing them among her particular friends with perfect presence of mind and easily and cheerfully. Another day, when her father came to sit with her, she had something of unusual importance upon her mind to talk over with him. It was a message to the young people of her generation. He was to preach to them for her upon the text, "Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace," and tell them what happiness and what a pleasant life she, Katherine, had had in following these ways of wisdom. Patience, submission, love, and that fine courage which is the strongest presumptive proof of immortality radiated from her sick-room. Once only, as she neared the end, did she feel afraid of dying. It was on the night of December 12, when it seemed that she could not last till morning. Her family gathered around her. Added to the weakness of her body, her spirit was faint within her. It was dark and she felt afraid. "But her anguish continuing, she addressed herself unto her Saviour with a prayer so importunate, so ago-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

nizing, as drowned us all in tears," wrote one who stood by, after which, with the comfort her father gave her, light took final possession of her soul. On Saturday evening she said, with a smile, "I should have died last Wednesday night if I had not been so afraid of dying." All through the evening she lay peaceful and happy, giving utterance now and then to expressions of joyful belief that that night she should be gone. She told those who were with her how much she loved them, "only Jesus more." Turning to Mrs. Mather, she called her "not mother-in-law, but mother-in-love." One of her kindred who had been much with her declared, "Such a death were worth all the pains and all the prayers of the longest life upon earth." A little after midnight she was in great physical distress, when her sister, doing what she could to relieve her, asked also if her mind were at rest. "My soul is in perfect ease," she answered, and immediately ceased to breathe.

They carried her body on Thursday to its last resting-place on Copps Hill. The ground was covered with snow, the sky was clear and blue, and over the dancing water of the bay the air blew cold and keen. Funerals were simple in those days, without religious ceremony of any kind, but behind the bier walked a great concourse of the best and truest in Boston, and no words could have added to the mournful significance of the fact that this was the twelfth time Cotton Mather had laid child or wife in the family tomb.

On the following Sunday, December 23, trying to wring some good out of his grief, he preached her funeral sermon on the text which Katherine herself had chosen. It was published, and ten years later it had a second edition. With all its quaintness, it is tender with love and grief from beginning to end. To make that great loss of some use, to turn that overwhelming sorrow into service, is the motive which runs through it. Who can tell the service it has been? The copy in the Harvard Library is interlined with pencil marks and worn with usage. On the last page, in the fine handwriting of a century ago, is written, "Joanna Minot's Book." President Quincy gave it, unbound, to the College in 1836. In all these two hundred years the sweetness and nobility of Katherine Mather's character may have been precious seed for the same qualities in other girlish souls. At all events, how young and fair she looks in contrast with the dark, fantastic, half-imperious, wholly self-conscious portrait of the Cotton Mather of history! With her beside him, the more natural traits in his conglomerate character stand out—the tender father, the wise educator, the sorely tried and often-stricken man. Surely, if for no other reason, she did not live in vain. Fittingly her cousin closed his recollections of her with this thought of flowers:

"Sic Rosa, sic violæ prima moriuntur in Herba,
Candida nec toto Lilia mense nitent."

Martha

By J. J. Bell

Author of "Wee Macgreegor," etc., etc.

MANY a time in the four years during which the village greengrocer courted our maid Martha my wife and I shared a good laugh over the bashfulness of the one and the haughtiness of the other. But somehow, when Mr. Peck at last proposed and Martha accepted him, the joke collapsed like a pin-pricked toy balloon, and neither of us could find anything left to laugh at. It was a hard thing to realize that Martha, who had been with us all the nineteen years of our married life, had actually decided to leave us.

Martha was not, speaking literally, "a perfect treasure," but she had long ago become familiar with our little ways, just as we—which was quite as important—had become familiar with hers; and, apart from resenting the bare idea of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

engaging a stranger, we felt, as we gradually admitted to each other, that Martha had a place not only in our modest household, but also in our affections. But, after all, we only admitted to each other a feeling that had been in existence for many years, ever since the night when our little boy was suddenly taken away—that night, and the dreadful days which followed, when Martha's heart seemed broken as our own hearts, although her hands were ready and steady for the work that had to be done.

I doubt if there was ever a matrimonial engagement which gave complete satisfaction to every one acquainted with either of the contracting parties, and in Martha's case my wife would be the first to admit that she was what is mildly termed "put out" when one morning her maid, busy washing the breakfast dishes, remarked abruptly yet calmly—

"Excuse me, mem, but I maun tell ye I've made up ma mind to ha'e Dugald Peck, the greengrocer."

My wife cannot recollect the exact reply she made to the announcement, but she distinctly remembers dropping the lid of a muffin-dish by which she set great store, and which she could never trust to Martha's fingers.

In the evening she reported the announcement and some of the subsequent conversation to me, adding—

"But the thing that puzzled me most, Jim, was that Martha wasn't the least excited. She didn't even blush."

"How old is Martha?" I inquired.

"That has nothing to do with it—but I fancy she's about forty. You don't mean to infer that a woman cannot blush at that age, do you?"

"It is for you to say, Margaret," I returned, smiling at her.

She said it without words, and laughed a little laugh that trailed off into a sigh.

Presently she spoke again, seriously.

"No, Martha didn't blush, and she wasn't a bit confused. She just went on washing the dishes as if she had said nothing more important than 'It's not quite so cold this morning.' Why, Jim, she didn't even appear to be particularly glad about it!"

"Perhaps she was sad," I suggested.

Margaret shook her head. "I thought she would have shown some—some sorrow at the prospect of leaving us," she said in a low tone. "I confess I was disappointed in Martha this morning. I didn't," she continued, a note of dignity slightly hardening her voice, "I didn't look for tears of gratitude, but I did expect some expression of—of regret."

"It was too bad," I muttered, not knowing what to say. "You have done so much for her, dear—when she was ill, when she was jilted by that wretched fellow just after she came to us, when she—"

"Oh, never mind that. . . . And yet I can't believe that Martha isn't sorry to leave me."

"No more can I. In fact, I shouldn't be surprised if she threw over Peck at the last minute and stayed on here!" I exclaimed, cheerfully.

"My dear! The wedding is to be six weeks hence. She wouldn't have fixed it so definitely if she had had any doubt about keeping to her bargain. Besides, we are not dependent on Martha. I can get another maid. Indeed, I have sometimes thought of late that a younger woman might suit better."

"Yes, of course," I assented, thinking of our hundred and one little ways up to which a stranger would require to be educated.

Perhaps Margaret was thinking likewise, for she was silent for several minutes.

I lit my pipe, and casually observed:

"I suppose Peck is a decent sort of man."

"I believe he is quite respectable and prosperous, if that's what you mean, Jim. He certainly ought to be the latter, with the prices he charges for his vegetables and fruit."

"But what's wrong with him?" I asked.

My wife hesitated. "Well," she said at last, "I'm sure he's a mean man—you can see it in his eye, when you catch it; and I don't mind saying that I wish Martha were going to marry anybody else in the village, for I'm convinced that as Mrs. Peck she'll have harder work and far less reward than she has had here."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"But Martha must see something attractive in him, surely."

"I suppose so. But, as I said, I wish she had taken some one else. Really, Jim, I was amazed when she told me this morning, for I know, and so do you, how she has been snubbing him for years."

"Ah, there's nothing like a lover being persistent."

"Lover! Do you think every man who wants a wife is a lover?"

"I think you're a bit severe on Peck," I ventured.

"No, Jim, I'm not. I see the man nearly every day, and I'd be sorry for any woman who became his wife. I'm not thinking of Martha at all now. Mr. Peck wants an assistant, but does not want to have to pay a proper wage. Martha is a comely woman, and a careful one, too, except in regard to glass and china. She would do capitally in the shop as well as in the house. Oh, I do wish she hadn't taken that greedy, selfish little man!"

"But what can you do, dear?"

"Nothing! absolutely nothing!—except go to town as soon as possible and engage another maid. I suppose I should consider myself lucky at my time of life going to a registry office for the first time."

"Is Martha going to be married from here?" I inquired.

"No. She didn't give me time to offer that. She wishes to leave this day month, and go home to stay with her old mother, who has not been well lately, and be married there. I dare say that is the better way."

"Save some trouble."

"I wouldn't have minded that," said my wife, gently, "though I would have hated to see her go out of this house with Mr. Peck. However, I've got to concern myself about the new girl now. I'll write to Winifred to-night and ask her how she sets about engaging a maid."

"Your sister has had some experience?"

"I should think so! Poor Winifred! She has two maids and a—a nurse, and she has never had one stay for a year, and she has been married fifteen years in June."

"Well, Margaret, I trust we are not in for a period of quick changes, even in our small establishment."

"I shouldn't wonder," said Margaret, rather gloomily, as she rose and went to the writing-table. "I've heard that it is very difficult to get a girl to come to the country, and, when you get her, to keep her. Girls find it dull, which I dare say is natural. However, I must do my best, but—" She paused, playing with a pen.

"Well, dear?"

"But you must understand, Jim," she continued after a moment or two, "you must understand that it will take years, probably, to get the best of girls to do everything in the way we are used to. And there are some little things that I don't think I could ask a strange girl to do."

"For instance?"

"Well, I don't think I could ask her to bring our morning tea into the bedroom, as Martha has done since the morning after we came home from our honeymoon, dear. I don't think I could do *that*. Could I?"

"Perhaps not. Exit one piece of unnecessary indulgence!" I returned, with affected carelessness. "Proceed, Margaret."

"No, no. We'll find out plenty of little things we can't have soon enough, such as cooking a Welsh rabbit at eleven o'clock at night because we happen to get suddenly hungry. I never liked Martha being up so late, but she seemed to take a pride in it, and of course she hadn't to rise very early. I'll have to do the Welsh rabbits myself in future."

"We'll have dinner an hour later and do without the rabbits," I said, bravely.

"We shall certainly have to alter some of our habits, Jim. Perhaps we have been too easy-going. At any rate, *you* must give up dropping into the kitchen when I'm there to ask me unimportant questions. I don't think—but don't let's talk any more about it now. I'm going to write to Winifred."

As the days went on, Depression took a firmer hold on us both. Margaret accounted for it by the fruitlessness of the various visits to the town registry

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

offices, but I felt that it was really due to the strange apathy and callousness of Martha, who treated her mistress with a cold respectfulness, and never ventured a word with regard to her future unless she was asked for it. Naturally, Margaret froze also, and ceased to make kindly inquiries.

"I'm sure," she once sighed despairingly, "I can't think what has come over Martha. Her manner is so queer that sometimes I think she must be ill. I haven't seen her smile since she became engaged, and the other day, when I tried to make a joke about her being our greengroceress in the near future, her expression almost frightened me."

"You've never gone into the kitchen when Peck was there, have you?" said I.

"I couldn't, Jim, I couldn't!"

"Perhaps she knows you don't like him, and naturally feels offended."

"I don't think she's offended. Sometimes she's like a dumb thing simply longing to speak. Her eyes haven't changed. It's her face, especially her mouth."

"Have you mentioned our proposed little wedding present, dear?"

"No. We'll send it after her, to her mother's. I couldn't give it to her here now."

"Cheer up, Margaret!" I said, feebly. "She's not worth all the pain you are giving your tender heart."

"Perhaps not—I don't know. . . . And yet I can't believe that she has lost all her feelings. Surely the soul of that mean little man hasn't gone into her. That's nonsense I'm talking, but I—I feel the whole thing terribly, and—and so do you, Jim."

"I do," I had to confess at last.

Margaret's world and mine had always been rather a small one, and perhaps that was a reason why we felt the matter so seriously and so deeply.

The day of Martha's departure arrived, and the local chariot stood at the garden gate, laden with her belongings and ready to take them and herself to the station.

"You must come, Jim, and say good-by to her, and wish her luck and happiness," said my wife, entering the study.

"All right," said I, feeling it was all wrong. "Has—has she broken down, Margaret?" I asked nervously.

"No. And I don't think she will. Come. It's time she was going now."

We went into the kitchen together.

Feeling miserable and foolish, I repeated with the utmost stiffness the kind words which I had committed to memory the previous evening.

"Thenk ye, sir," she said, quietly.

My wife held out her hand.

"Good-by, Martha, but—but not for long. We'll see you soon again. All good wishes, you know."

"Thenk ye, mem," said Martha, still quietly.

Then, for an instant, she let her eyes—honest brown eyes they were—rest on her mistress. Surely, I thought, she was going to break down at last. But no. Although the look in her eyes was motherly (there is no other word to describe it), her face was hard.

We went to the door, and saw her off. At the last moment I fancied her lip quivered, but I could not be certain as to that.

The cab rolled away. Margaret shut the front door softly, and together we went into the study.

So far Margaret had been unsuccessful in her quest of a maid, and for a fortnight we had to be content with the daily help of an elderly woman from the village.

"Martha will be married by now. They will probably be dancing at the wedding," said Margaret suddenly, about ten o'clock, one evening. She did not look up from her sewing.

I had been dreading the coming of the remark all the hours during which I had been making a pretense at writing.

"So she will," I responded, with as much carelessness as I could muster, and was wondering helplessly what I could say to change the subject when a bright thought struck me.

"I say, Margaret, I'm shockingly hungry. Do you think you could be bothered—er—"

"Welsh rabbit," she said, rising with a sad smile. "Remember, I can't make it like Martha, Jim."

"Nonsense! It was you who taught

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Martha." For the moment I had stupidly forgotten that Welsh rabbit suggested the departed, otherwise I should never have mentioned it.

Presently Margaret left the room, after I had asked her to leave both doors open so that I might not feel too lonely.

I heard her moving about the kitchen, stirring up the fire, removing the lid of the range and shutting the damper. Then she went to the larder, thence to the table, and I guessed she was cutting up the cheese and slicing the bread. Once more she went to the fire, and remained there.

I was inwardly debating how I was going to attack the Welsh rabbit when ready, for I had no appetite worth mentioning, when I heard Margaret run hastily from the fire to the back door and open it.

"Martha!" she cried in a frightened tone, whereupon I jumped from my chair.

"Ay, mem, it's jist me," replied a very familiar voice, *not* quite the voice of a fortnight ago.

"Oh, Martha! What are you doing here?" gasped my wife.

The back door was closed, probably by Martha.

"Excuse me, mem, but is ma place filled up?" The question came anxiously.

"No. Not yet, Martha, but—"

"That's fine!" exclaimed Martha, with intense satisfaction. "I've jist a wee bag wi' me the nicht, but I'll get ma trunk an' ither things sent on the morn. I'm rale gled to be back, mem. But I'm vexed to see ye a wee thing wearitlike. Hoo's the maister?"

"Jim!" cried my wife. "Please come quickly. . . . Here's Martha come back. Do try to get her to explain, for I—I—I—"

"Well, Martha," said I, entering the kitchen, "what has happened? Has the wedding been—ahem!—postponed?"

"Deed ay!" she promptly answered, her face beaming with smiles, "it's postponed, as ye say, sir, postponed for ever an' ever!"

"What?" cried my wife.

"I'm no' gaun to mairry Maister Peck, nor ony ither man," said Martha, gayly. "Ye see, mem, ma Uncle Rubbert is deid."

"Dear me! I'm exceedingly sorry," I began.

"Dinna fash yersel', sir, for *I'm* no' sorry. He was a hard man when he was leevin', but noo he's awa', an' his bit siller comes to ma puir auld mither. So you see, mem," she turned to her mistress, "I'm no' needin' to marry Maister Peck nor ony ither man, an' if ye'll let me, I wud like to bide here an' dae as I've done for near twinty year."

"But, Martha," cried my wife, the tears in her eyes, "were you going to marry Mr. Peck because your mother was in want?"

"That's aboot it, mem. Ma mither's gettin' auld, an' her sicht was failin', and she had lost a' the fine needlework that used to bring her in a bit siller. An' so there was naethin' for it but to mairry a man o' substance, an' Maister Peck—aweel, he was the only man o' substance that seemed to want *me*. It was a bargain 'twixt him an' me. I was to keep his hoose an' shop when he gaed to the market, an' he was to see that ma mither didna want. I made him write it doon on paper, for I wisna jist shair o' him. But that's a' by noo, an' I tell't him yesterday to try an' get anither lass aboot ma ain size an' I wud mak' her a present o' ma weddin' garment at hauf price wi' pleesure. He was gey pit oot, puir man, but I doot there's mair o' his he'rt in his cabbages an' plooms nor in his—his inside. An' that's the hale story, mem, an'—"

"But why did you not tell me of your trouble long ago?" asked my wife.

Martha's vivacity left her, and she looked at the ground. "Mem," she said softly and humbly at last, "I ask yer paurdon, but if I had—if I had let ma he'rt get saft for a single meenit, then I wud ha'e broke doon an' never faced the thing I thoct had to be. I had jist to pretend to masel' that I didna care for onybody, but, oh, mem! ye ken it wasna that wey wi' me! I'm ashamed an' vexed an' . . . oh, criftens! the cheese is burnin'!"

She rushed to the fire, and I slipped out of the kitchen.

After a little Margaret followed me to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the study. Her eyes were bright with smiles and tears.

"Martha will be herself again shortly," she said, "and then she'll make us fresh Welsh rabbits. Oh, I'm so glad to have her back, Jim. Aren't you?"

"Without a doubt, dear."

Ten minutes later a slight crash sounded from the kitchen.

"Martha is all right now," laughed Margaret. "She has broken something."

Books of the Week

This report of current literature is supplemented by fuller reviews of such books as in the judgment of the editors are of special importance to our readers. Any of these books will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the published price, with postage added when the price is marked "net."

Abandoned Farm and Connie's Mistake (The). By Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. The G. W. Dillingham Co., New York. 4¾×7½ in. 319 pages. $1.

Adventures of Harry Rochester (The): A Tale of the Days of Marlborough and Eugene. By Herbert Strang. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5¼×8 in. 418 pages. $1.50.

Ancient Landmark (The). By Elizabeth Cherry Waltz. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 5×8 in. 269 pages.

An exciting story from start to finish. The scene is laid in Kentucky, and, of course, there is a horse race in it. The situation in which a woman's friends urge her to return to her husband after he has knocked her down in public falls far short of carrying conviction.

An Only Child. By Eliza Orne White. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5¼×7¾ in. 167 pages. $1.

Lois has a kind mother and many toys, but no little brothers and sisters, and is dependent upon the outside world for playmates. She makes friends with the minister's children; she adopts a stray kitten; still she is lonely. Lois appreciates in the end, however, the advantages of being an only child.

Around the World with Josiah Allen's Wife. By Marietta Holley. Illustrated. The G. W. Dillingham Co., New York. 5½×8½ in. 471 pages. $1.50.

Baby Bullet, the Bubble of Destiny. By Lloyd Osbourne. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 288 pages. $1.50.

One of the many motor-car romances which we must face in the future. The Baby Bullet is an old French machine that fascinates the lady to whom it is presented by its exasperated owner. How it becomes the passive center of a double love story may be left to Mr. Osbourne to unfold. He does it with a dash and spirit suited to the speed of his hero's four-cylinder car.

Blue Flag (The). By Robert Pollok Kerr, D.D. The Presbyterian Committee of Publication, Richmond, Va. 5½×8¼ in. 145 pages. 75c., net.

Back Home. By Eugene Wood. Illustrated. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 286 pages. $1.50.

The human touch that makes the whole world kin is to be felt in these homely, humorous sketches. While there is much "poking fun," as the writer would say, there is also a tender and true appreciation of the sturdy piety and sterling qualities of the times to be remembered by all of us who have passed our fiftieth year in America. "The Sabbath School" is perfectly irresistible with Miss Susie Goldrich and Mr. Parker's Bible class in the foreground. "The Old Red School-House" offers a chance for the expression of sound views upon modern education. But when the reader gets to the Swimming-Hole, the Firemen, the Circus, and the County Fair, he has entered completely into the author's spirit. That A. B. Frost should do the pictures is the necessary final touch to a volume certain to find many amused readers. Many a man and woman now in the whirl and noise of city life will gladly go "back home" on the magic carpet spread here for them.

Baglioni (The): A Play in Five Acts. By Henry Lane Eno. Moffat, Yard & Co., New York. 5½×8 in. 148 pages. $1.25, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Cecilia's Lovers. By Amelia E. Barr. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 389 pages. $1.50.

A story of modern New York, a companion book to Mrs. Barr's "Trinity Bells;" but Cecilia is hardly a fair match for the little Dutch heroine of the latter. She is, however, dainty and charming. Her Quakeress benefactor and Quaker home are the most pleasing and realistic features of the book. Her worldly friends and lovers are by no means satisfying to the reader.

Children of the New Forest (The). By Captain Marryat. Illustrated. (Author's Edition.) George Routledge & Sons, London, New York. 4¾×7½ in. 293 pages.

Child's Calendar Beautiful. Arranged by R. Katharine Beeson. The Burt-Terry-Wilson Co., Lafayette, Ind. 4¾×7½ in. 350 pages.

Commercial Traveller in South America (A): Being the Experiences and Impressions of an American Business Man on a Trip Through Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, the Argentine, and Brazil. By Frank Wiborg. Illustrated. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 4½×6 in. 159 pages. $1, net.

Daughter's Danger (The). By Mrs. Emma F. A. Drake, M.D. The Vir Publishing Co., Philadelphia. 4×5¾ in. 51 pages. 25c., net.

Duke of Devil-May-Care. By Harris Dickson. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 295 pages. $1.50.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Daybreak in the Dark Continent. By Wilson S. Naylor. (Forward Mission Study Course.) Young People's Missionary Movement, New York. 4½×7½ in. 315 pages. 50c.

Descriptive Handbook of Architecture (A). By Martin A. Buckmaster, A.R.C.A. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 4¼×8½ in. 188 pages. $1.25, net.

The world is always in need of small volumes in which the elements of art, science, literature, philosophy, and religion shall be clearly outlined. Especially is this true of art, and, in that great domain, of the noble art of architecture. The enlarged opportunities for travel have brought about a genuine and gratifying desire on the part of unlearned travelers to gain as much information as possible concerning the æsthetic value of the castles and cathedrals which they see. There would not be so many of the unlearned if Mr. Buckmaster's excellent suggestion were carried out, and a course in historical architecture were to form a regular part of the school curriculum. Unfortunately, we have not yet arrived at this ideal. Hence Mr. Buckmaster's small volume has value in inverse proportion to its size. It is hardly too large to be a companion for the traveler, while to the stay-at-home traveler it is restfully pleasant to the hand. Though this historian of architecture does no more than merely to outline the various styles and briefly to trace their development, he does this in such untechnical, though not overpicturesque, language, that those who read his text to the end will wish to learn more about architecture and in greater detail. They will be apt, we think, to consult Fletcher, Ferguson, Moore, and other historians of architecture who have written more exhaustively on the subject. To the average reader Mr. Buckmaster's text is particularly useful; first, because he has appended thereto a glossary of architectural terms, and, secondly, because he has illustrated that glossary. In this connection we would call attention to the illustrations in the text itself, admirable alike by reason of their choice and of their execution.

Doubledarling and the Dream Spinner. By Candace Wheeler. Illustrated. Eox, Duffield & Co., New York. 5½×8¼ in. 167 pages. $1.50.

Doubledarling's dreams, which are almost as fanciful as those of "Alice in Wonderland," are told in language rather too old for her years. Still, little folks will be interested to read or hear her dreams. The story of her waking life and her playtimes is poetic; she is sweet and pretty, but not a real child who vexes, amuses, and captivates.

Drawings of Sir E. J. Poynter, Bart., P.R.A. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 8¼×11½ in. 58 pages. $2.50, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Edge of Circumstance (The). By Edward Noble. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 5×8 in. 361 pages. $1.50.

A sea story in which an English captain and a Scottish engineer contend against every illhap that could befall a cranky, theoretically built steamship, owned by men who hypocritically profess to make her a co-operative enterprise embodying every new patent and labor-saving device, while they really mean to save money at the expense of the crew's comfort and safety. The author's method is much like that of Joseph Conrad, but we miss Conrad's glow of imagination.

English, Past and Present. By Richard Chenevix Trench, D.D. Edited with Emendations by A. Smythe Palmer, D.D. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 4¼×6¾ in. 262 pages. 75c., net.

This is a new edition of Archbishop Trench's well-known book published many years ago. Emendations and corrections are supplied by Dr. A. Smythe Palmer, though surprisingly few of these have been found necessary. The reader would, however, have been helped if the editor's foot-notes, in which his corrections are embodied, had been printed in a different type from the original notes of the author. One notices in turning over these interesting pages that Archbishop Trench uses without question the word "lengthy," while his editor characterizes this expression as an "otiose Americanism."

Fair Maid of Graystones (The). By Beulah Marie Dix. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 351 pages. $1.50.

In "Blount of Breckenhow" Miss Dix showed herself capable of compounding a capital story. It is a pleasure to be able to record another success from her pen. This story opens in the time of Cromwell's rule in England, and a group of Cavalier prisoners is disclosed, tattered and hungry, confined in the nave of St. Andrew's Church, which shows many signs of the depredations of rude soldiery. The hero, Jack Hetherington, prisoner, is fighting a big Roundhead for kicking a dying Cavalier. With English love of fair play, the fight is allowed to go on, until a lucky chance disposes of the Roundhead and Jack is victor. All through the brilliantly told tale, Jack fights his way against great odds. He weds the Fair Maid, a neglected orphan, dependent of a great family, and the two young things go out penniless to seek a home. While there is nothing extraordinary in the plot, it has no tinge of the commonplace, and it is handled with so high an appreciation of artistic values and human interest that one wishes there were more writers like Miss Dix.

Fisherman's Luck. By Henry van Dyke. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 4½×7¾ in. 285 pages. $1.50.

A new edition of one of Dr. van Dyke's most characteristic volumes of essays, with a series of effective illustrations in uniform style with "The Ruling Passion," "The Lost Word," and "Little Rivers."

Florence. By Adolf Philippi. Translated from the German by P. G. Konody. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 6½×9½ in. 187 pages. $1.50, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Future Forest Trees, or, The Importance of the German Experiments in the Introduction of North American Trees. By A. Harold Unwin. T. Fisher Unwin, London. 5½×8½ in. 108 pages.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Germs of Mind in Plants. By R. H. Francé. Translated by A. M. Simons. Charles A. Kerr & Co., Chicago. 4×6¾ in. 151 pages. 50c.

Giants (The). By Mrs. Fremont Older. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 4¾×7¾ in. 385 pages. $1.50.

One giant is an oil trust magnate; the other a young man who opposes him. Scenes are laid in "Oilville," California, and New York, where the young man has carried a reform campaign and become District Attorney. The book falls in with a popular tone of antagonism to trusts as throttling competition; some readers will consider it rabid, sensational trash; others a blow on the right side.

Graded Poetry Readers. Edited by Katherine D. Blake and Georgia Alexander. Vols. I., II., III., IV., V. Maynard, Merrill & Co., New York. 4¾×6¾ in.

Heimweh and Other Stories. By John Luther Long. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 345 pages.

These stories do not lack imagination, but at times the gayety seems forced, and the conversations are jerkily vivacious. There are eight in the book, all popular, and familiar to a degree, having appeared in the magazines. In "Heimweh," one of the best, the author makes use of the famous letter written by Lincoln to the mother of five sons dead in battle. As the gayety is forced, so is the tragedy too darkly colored, and an impression of unreality is left upon the reader's mind.

Hernando Cortés, Conqueror of Mexico. By Frederick A. Ober. Harper & Bros., New York. 4½×7½ in. 292 pages. $1, net.

Despite its title, Mr. Ober's book comes under the category of history rather than biography, for by far the greater portion is devoted to the three years' campaigning which ended in the Spanish conquest of Mexico. Neither as history nor biography does it add aught to the available fund of information, but the known facts are assembled in an agreeable way, and it may be commended to those desirous of obtaining a brief, readable account of the conquest and an impartial idea of the leading figure therein. An especially interesting feature is the identification by its author (who has traveled widely in Latin-American countries) of scenes and relics associated with the New World exploits of Cortés.

History of Hadley, Including Early History of Hartfield, South Hadley, Amherst, and Granby, Massachusetts. By Sylvester Judd. Also **Family Genealogies.** By Lucius M. Boltwood. Illustrated. H. R. Huntting & Co., Springfield, Mass. 5½×9½ in. 710 pages. $6.

Household of Peter (The). By Rosa Nouchette Carey. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 5×7½ in. 453 pages. $1.50.

A story of life in a small English country town. Peter is a young doctor, and his household consists of himself, his three sisters, and a faithful serving-woman. There is the usual complement of nobility and gentry. Peter's household is a wholesome, affectionate set of folks; but at times they are tiresome, and their conversations are too long drawn out.

In and Around Venice. By Horatio F. Brown. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7¾ in. 283 pages. $1.50, net.

Reserved for later notice.

International Law as Interpreted During the Russo-Japanese War. By F. E. Smith, M.A., B.C.L., and N. W. Sibley, B.A., LL.M., B.A. The Boston Book Co., Boston. 6¾×10¼ in. 494 pages.

Reserved for later notice.

International Spy (The): Being the Secret History of the Russo-Japanese War. By Allen Upward ("Monsieur A. V."). Illustrated. The G. W. Dillingham Co., New York. 4¾×7½ in. 310 pages. $1.50.

Interstate Commerce Act and Federal Anti-Trust Laws (The). By William L. Snyder. Baker, Voorhis & Co., New York. 5½×9¼ in. 380 pages. $3.50.

The subject of Federal control of corporations in general, and of railway rate regulation in particular, is one of daily increasing interest and importance to Americans. It is well, therefore, that such a volume as the present has been compiled. It is a comprehensive review of recent legislation relative to inter-State commerce and trust control. Mr. Snyder considers the Inter-State Commerce Act of 1887, and the various Federal anti-trust laws, including the act of 1890 (commonly known as the Sherman Act), the anti-rebate act of 1903 (commonly known as the Elkins Act), the act creating the Bureau of Corporations, the act to expedite suits in the Federal Courts, acts relating to telegraph, military, and post roads, and acts affecting equipment of cars and locomotives, together with all amendments and with comment and citation of authorities, of cases, and of the titles of other Congressional acts. Such a work is indispensable to any one who would gain a clear view both of past political and commercial history and of present political and commercial conditions.

Island of Enchantment (The). By Justus Miles Forman. Illustrated. Harper & Bros., New York. 5½×8½ in. 106 pages. $1.75.

This is romance pure and simple, with Venice and the isles of the Adriatic as the background, and with fighting and love much to the fore. The book has several fine colored illustrations, and is prettily decorated in its page margins with glimpses of Venice.

Jean François Millet. By Richard Muther. (The Langham Series.) Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5½×6½ in. 70 pages. $1, net.

Reserved for later notice.

John Knox: His Field and Work. By Rev. R. C. Reed, D.D. The Presbyterian Committee of Publication, Richmond, Va. 4½×6½ in. 32 pages. 10c.

Kipps. By H. G. Wells. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7¾ in. 479 pages. $1.50.

This is a modern version of the plot-idea in Samuel Warren's "Ten Thousand a Year." An uneducated, awkward, and uncultivated clerk in a London draper's establishment suddenly has a large fortune left to him,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

attempts to get into high society, is made use of and swindled right and left, but finally has the courage to break away, to marry the girl of his choice, even though she be a servant-girl, and to live his own life. In the end fortune smiles on him a second time, but now in moderation, and he is left a happy, contented husband and father; and, by a twist of Mr. Wells's whimsical fancy, is made the proprietor of a book-shop which he manages on the theory that "one book is about as good as another." The story in its substance is rather sordid and dull, and will not bear comparison with Mr. Wells's "Wheels of Chance," nor, of course, with his many purely imaginative tales—from which class of books this is in character as far removed as possible.

Larkins Wedding (The). By Alice McAlilly Illustrated. Moffat, Yard & Co., New York. 4½×7 in. 192 pages. $1.

An apotheosis of good nature and neighborly kindness. A worthy washerwoman related grammatically to Mrs. Partington arranges the wedding of her daughter. The respect both have won in their town inspires the interested villagers of higher social position to make the pathetic efforts of Mrs. Larkins turn out a happy success. A change in bridegrooms adds to the general jollity, and the two Larkins, mother and daughter, disappear in a haze of prosperity and sentiment. The story is told with many touches of humor.

Little Girl in Old San Francisco (A). By Amanda M. Douglas. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 330 pages. $1.50.

The little girl first reached San Francisco in its earliest days. When the book closes, San Francisco is the great metropolis of the West. Giving the life story of the "little girl" from her childhood past her wedding-day, the author also pictures the changes and growth of the city, so the book has not only human interest but some historical value.

Mrs. Tree's Will. By Laura E. Richards. Dana Estes & Co., Boston. 4×6¾ in. 318 pages. 75c.

The reader of Mrs. Richards's series beginning with "Captain January" will meet old acquaintances here. Mrs. Tree herself, though dead, seems more alive than anybody through her will, its effects, and the anecdotes her survivors narrate. The picturing of village life, though amusing and touching at times, lacks strength and body, seems trivial and fantastic.

Modern Mysticism. By Rev. J. B. Shearer, D.D., LL.D. The Presbyterian Committee of Publication, Richmond, Va. 5×8 in. 116 pages.

Novels of Laurence Sterne (The): The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent., and A Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy. (Caxton Thin Paper Classics.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 3¾×6½ in. 725 pages. $1.25.

Old Provence. By Theodora Andrea Cook, M.A., F.S.A. Illustrated. In 2 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7¾ in. $4 per set, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Pilgrim's Progress (The). By John Bunyan. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 6⅛×9⅛ in. 393 pages. $2.50.

Reserved for later notice.

Pinkey Perkins, Just a Boy. By Captain Harold Hammons, U.S.A. Illustrated. The Century Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 327 pages. $1.50.

Pinkey is a real boy, lively, merry, in no peril of early death from being too good. Some readers will think he needs "spanking" for the way he plays pranks on his teacher; others that he will be putting new ideas of mischief into the heads of their own boys. Fortunately, Captain Hammond does not set him up as a model boy, but as "just a boy," amusing, surprising, without fear or meanness, and with real ideas of honor.

Political X-Rays. By Leslie Chase. The Grafton Press, New York. 5×7¾ in. 343 pages. $1.50, net.

Point and Pillow Lace. By Mary Sharp. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 6×8 in. 202 pages. $2, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Political Development of Porto Rico. By Edward S. Wilson. Fred J. Hill, Columbus, Ohio. 4½×7½ in. 156 pages. $1.

Principles of the Administrative Law of the United States (The). By Frank J. Goodnow, LL.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5¾×8½ in. 480 pages. $3, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Public Elementary School Curricula. By Bruce Ryburn Payne, Ph.D. Silver, Burdett & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 200 pages.

Punctuation: Its Principles and Practice. By T. F. Husband, M.A., and M. F. A. Husband, B.A. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 4¼×6¾ in. 140 pages. 75c., net.

A useful little work largely concerned with the historical and literary aspects of its subject. In the authors' critical list of books on punctuation we find no American author mentioned, though John Wilson, Goold Brown, and Theodore L. De Vinne have made notable contributions to the subject. The book does good service in showing the growth of our system of punctuation, and most of the authors' positions are well taken and carefully reasoned out. One of the authors' minor recommendations we notice is that the period should be omitted after I., II., etc.; but they fail to follow this advice on their title-page.

Queen Zixi of Ix. By L. Frank Baum. Illustrated. The Century Co., New York. 6¾×9¼ in. 303 pages. $1.50.

This is a book for children after the type made familiar by the author's former volume, "The Wizard of Oz;" and doubtless, like that, it will be seen later on the stage in the form of extravaganza. It certainly is well fitted for that purpose; and, with its colored pictures and binding, it bids fair to be a popular holiday book for children.

Reckoning (The). By Robert W. Chambers. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 386 pages. $1.50.

The city of New York, loyal at heart, and sorely besieged by the English, within and without, is the scene of this romance, the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

fourth in a proposed series. A brave youth is selected by his Excellency Mr. Washington, acts as a spy in the city, and finally escapes the perils of his position, to be rewarded as a courageous soldier in open battle. The heroine, a belle in the gay Tory circles, bewitches the hero, after much banter and playing at love-making. Emerging from a tangle of cross-purposes, she proves herself a noble woman, brave enough to sacrifice all for her lover and his country.

Romance of the French Abbeys. By Elizabeth W. Champney. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5¾×8½ in. 405 pages. $3, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Romano Lavo-Lil: Word-Book of the Romany. By George Borrow. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5×8 in. 274 pages. $2, net.

It is a pleasure to record the resumption of the publication of the edition of George Borrow's works in which this volume will take its place; a very serviceable edition in size, weight, and typography. The title of the volume does not by any means indicate the interest of its contents; for it is not only a "Word Book of the Romany, or English Gypsy Language," but contains a group of English and foreign Gypsy songs, and characteristic essays on subjects connected with the Gypsies, and on related topics. Borrow, like Leland and Palmer, learned the Gypsy language directly from the Gypsies, for the very good reason that there is no other way of learning it; it has neither grammar nor lexicon. The vocabulary is therefore small. It is put here in less than sixty pages, and is part of a general collection of vocabularies of various dialects of the Gypsy tongue made by Borrow in different countries. The dialect of the Spanish Gypsy was published in 1841.

Scarlet Pimpernel (The). By Baroness Orczy. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5×7½ in. 312 pages. $1.50.

Shelburne Essays. By Paul Elmer More. (Third Series.) G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5×7½ in. 265 pages. $1.25, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Soul-Winning: A Problem and Its Solution. By Phidellia P. Carroll, Ph.D. Introduction by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, LL.D. Eaton & Mains, New York. 5×7½ in. 110 pages. 50c., net.

Study of the History of Music (The): With an Annotated Guide to Music Literature. By Edward Dickinson. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5½×8½ in. 409 pages. $2.50, net.

To recount the history of music in a volume comprising scarcely more than four hundred pages is a task requiring scholarship, discrimination, and ability to write tersely. It has never been better done than in this book. Indeed, we know of no short history of music which is its equal. With some of Professor Dickinson's conclusions we should differ. We cannot, for instance, agree with him in his estimate of either Liszt's or Berlioz's place in the evolution of music. But this is comparatively a minor matter. Professor Dickinson knows his subject, he has selected the significant elements and omitted the unessential, he has avoided partisanship, and if he does not present a philosophy of music he at least exercises a sound musical judgment. Almost inevitably the skeleton of the book is composed of names great in the history of music. Although more encyclopedic, less readable and original than the author's "Music in the History of the Western Church," it is in its way as useful and creditable a work. Its bibliographical notes and bibliographical list are features for which readers who desire to consult books on music written in English will be particularly grateful. This volume is about equally valuable for reading, for study, and for reference.

Sunday Talks with Boys and Girls. By Barbara Yechton. Thomas Whittaker, New York. 5×7½ in. 212 pages. $1.25, net.

Fifty-two "talks" with Bible texts for subjects. They are simple, clear, sweet-spirited, and practical—just the sort of talks one might like to read to a circle of child friends.

Tales from Shakespeare. By Charles and Mary Lamb. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 6¼×9¾ in. 324 pages. $2.50, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Three Daughters of the Confederacy. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Illustrated. The G. W. Dillingham Co., New York. 4¾×7½ in. 440 pages. $1.50.

To Jerusalem through the Lands of Islam among Jews, Christians, and Moslems. By Madame Hyacinthe Loyson. The Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago. 6×9½ in. 325 pages.

In 1895, and subsequently, Madame Loyson, our countrywoman by birth, traveled in North Africa and Palestine with her husband, the well-known Father Hyacinthe, pastor of an independent church in Paris, on "a tour of Christian exploration." Their purpose was to promote a better understanding between Christians, Moslems, and Jews, as believers in one God. Father Hyacinthe lectured on "the reconciliation of religions and the unity of races," and friendly conferences were held with leading representatives of Islam. The differences between them and their Christian visitors were discussed, and the belief of both in one God, and in Jesus as his representative, was recognized as outweighing all disagreements. "We are brothers," was the confession with which such meetings ended. Madame Loyson found everywhere what she looked for—traits of worth and points of agreement. Her notes of social visits give interesting pictures of Arab manners. The Arabs she pronounces "the best behaved and most forbearing people in the world," and not unlike "the best type of our New Englanders." She evidently moved in the best society, but even among the common people she noted points in which Christians might learn of Mohammedans. Polygamy, however, is noted as the black spot on the brow of Islam. Evidently the tour of the Loysons accomplished good. It were well if all missionaries were animated by their spirit. The volume is handsomely printed and illustrated.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Valerian Persecution (The). By the Rev. Patrick J. Healy, D.D. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 285 pages. $1.50, net.

This is a carefully written monograph upon a single chapter of the three hundred years' struggle of the Christian Church for the right to exist, which Uhlhorn has narrated in his classic work, "The Conflict of Christianity with Heathenism." The persecution under Valerius, A.D. 257–260, had peculiar features which warrant the separate treatment given it by Dr. Healy, while there is room for doubting whether it was so critical a period for the Church as that which came later and lasted longer under Diocletian. The statement that Titus purposely destroyed the Temple at Jerusalem to eradicate at one stroke the Jewish and the Christian religion is so explicitly contradicted by the circumstantial account given by Josephus, who was with Titus at the time, that the citation of a Roman writer in proof of it is hardly an adequate verification.

Woozlebeasts (The). By J. P. Benson. (Pictures.) Moffat, Yard & Co., New York. 8½×8 in. 135 pages.

Reserved for later notice.

Correspondence

Letters addressed to the Editors of The Outlook, to receive any attention whatever, must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Names will not be published if a request to that effect is made by the writer, but no attention, either personal or editorial, can be paid to anonymous communications.

Corruption Funds

To the Editors of The Outlook:

The Outlook of September 30 is impatient that there should be any reflection upon Mr. Cortelyou because he, as Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee, received contributions from the great corporations. Concerning the contribution of the New York Life Insurance Company it says: "It is not easy to see what advantage the Administration could have given nor what injury it could have inflicted on a life insurance company." And then, with apparent approval, Mr. McCall is quoted: "This payment was made after very careful deliberation. It was paid because we felt that the assets of the New York Life Insurance Company would be jeopardized by Democratic success." Your readers will naturally inquire why, if a Republican administration can do little to help or hinder any life insurance company, should a Democratic administration jeopardize their assets?

The public understands that Mr. McCall, being in a position where he could not escape making an explanation, made a studied effort to say the thing that would best excuse the giving and receiving of a corruption fund; and, as if it were a further justification of his position, he asserts that Parker, or at least the Democratic managers, made his life weary by their appeals for contributions, which assertion was made with such evident animosity that we do not think The Outlook believes it.

But you quote Mr. Cortelyou as saying, "Every part of this fund has come from voluntary contributions, without any demand, importunity, or pressure." We can believe this; but it is far from being a guarantee of political good morals. The tariff-fostered and tariff-created trusts and monopolies, and the millionaires that protection has made, know to whom they owe their great privileges. During many campaigns they have been told that annihilation awaits them if any other policy prevails. They know just what is expected of them, and they respond with contributions automatically; it is their machine, and it is a "self-oiler." We have seen the "learned pig" in the circus which has learned its trick so well that it can tell your age or the time of day without any visible collusion with its trainer. Mr. Cortelyou, it seems, got his campaign funds much as the patron of a mountain still gets his whisky: He goes into the wilderness, puts something on a stump, goes away, and for an hour admires the beauty of mountain scenery; he sees no one, hears no one, asks for nothing; incidentally he returns to the stump, and there's his jug. Does The Outlook believe that Cortelyou's fund was less a corruption fund because the managers of protected interests threw into the hat other people's money without being asked?

Welty, Pennsylvania. R. S. W.

[1. The injury threatened by a blackmailer, which is the sort of injury some newspapers recklessly accused Mr. Cortelyou of threatening, is very different from the injury consequent upon the upheaval of a sound—or traditional—fiscal policy, which is the sort of injury Mr. McCall purported to fear from Democratic success. If this correspondent had kept this distinction clear, he would not have asked his first question. 2. A corruption fund is not a fund to which unjustifiable contributions are made, but one designed to be used for corrupt purposes. If this correspondent had kept this distinction clear, he would not have asked his last question. 3. It is one thing to believe that large political funds are not necessarily corruption funds; this The Outlook does believe. It is another thing to believe that corporations ought to be allowed by law to contribute to them; this The Outlook does not believe. If this correspondent had kept this distinction clear, he might have been saved the trouble of writing

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

his letter. These replies apply equally to an analogous letter from another correspondent. —THE EDITORS.]

What Constitutes Crime

To the Editors of The Outlook:

In an editorial you say, "There can be no crime without criminal intent." Do you mean this? Is the trustee who abuses a trust guilty of no crime unless he intends to damage some one? Is a trustee who uses trust funds for private purposes, really intending to replace them, guilty of no crime? Is the clerk who takes his employer's money for speculative purposes guilty of no crime if he really intends to replace it? Suppose his speculation proves successful and he does return the money taken, was he guilty of no crime in taking it? Was the young lady who fired a pistol, not intending to hurt but only to frighten the young thief stealing pears, guilty of no crime when the bullet killed the boy? Can't you see the danger of your false teaching? HAYWOOD PARKER.

Asheville, North Carolina.

[We are surprised to find this question from an "attorney and counselor." Nothing is clearer than the legal principle that "to render a person liable to punishment he must have a guilty intention, or, as it is called in English law, malice." (Encyclopædia Britannica.) If a man violates an express statute, it is presumed that he intended to violate it, and this intention makes his act a crime. There is no allegation that any express statute forbids a corporation from contributing out of its corporate funds to a political campaign. There ought to be such a statute, but it does not now exist. If a person takes his employer's money, he is guilty of a crime because he intends to take it; and it is a crime to take it whether he intends to replace it afterwards or not. The young lady is not guilty of murder, because there was no intent to kill; but she is guilty of a crime, because careless or random firing of a pistol is illegal and she intended to fire the pistol.—THE EDITORS.]

"Where Does the Devil Come In?"

To the Editors of The Outlook:

Your editorial "Where Does God Come In?" seems to me to prove too much. "Where does God come in?" You answer: "Everywhere. When? Always. As he is in all physical phenomena, so he is in all human experience. . . . He is the Force that is in all forces, the Life that is in all life." Very well, then he is in the act of the bad man as well as the good; he is the father of hate as well as love; he nerves the slayer's hand as well as the prophet's voice; his is the force of the brutal ravisher as well as that of the helpless victim's struggles; his is the ferocity of the lion as well as the meekness of the lamb that is devoured; his the diabolical ingenuity by which the yellow fever is transmitted as well as the beneficence of the science that combats it. He destroys in an instant the innocent inhabitants of St. Pierre as well as the guilty ones of Sodom and Gomorrah. Indeed, why should he destroy those guilty ones, since he is the force that animates their guilt as well as the force that animates the innocence of the righteous? If God is all and in all, he must be evil as well as good. Where is there room in your scheme of things, God "everywhere, always," for the endlessly recurring manifestations of hate, violence, moral turpitude, and the triumphs of malevolence that blacken history's pages and biology's record? And if you do leave God out of these things, notwithstanding his all-inclusiveness, how do you do it without putting the Devil into them, as the old theology did? "Jesus said unto them, If God were your father, ye would love me. . . . Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do." C. A. W.

[The Devil comes in whenever and wherever man lets him in. Dynamite is a divine force. God allows man to use it. He may use it to blast out the rock for the foundation of a hospital or a church, or he may use it to kill the doctor or the minister. The *force* is divine, though it may be used for undivine ends. The nervous energy which controls the muscles is as truly a divine energy as the electric currents in the telephone. Man may use the electric current in the telephone to cheat a neighbor in a stock speculation; and he may use the nervous energy in his body to gratify a murderous or a sensual passion. But the *force* is divine, though man may put it to devilish uses. In this is the very essence of sin, its shame, its dark dishonor; it is the use against goodness and the God of goodness of powers which he has intrusted to man as his son to use for divine and beneficent ends. As to St. Pierre—the awful phenomena in nature are also divine. Life is better for its tragedies. The world groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now; but all things work together for good to those who can see and take the good out of the seeming evil. "I form light, and create darkness: I make peace, and create evil: I the Lord do all these things."

> "Ill that God blesses is our good,
> And unblest good is ill;
> And all is right that seems most wrong
> If it be his dear will."

The Devil comes in whenever man by his ignorant impulses or his weak or wicked will lets him in.—THE EDITORS.]

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

IT'S WISE TO USE RUBIFOAM NOW

You will carry beauty, fragrance and brightness with you if you use RUBIFOAM the bright, beautiful, fragrant dentifrice. Popular because worthy. Always in season. The smile-brightener. The teeth whitener.

THE CHOICE OF THE WISE

RUBIFOAM FOR THE TEETH

25 CENTS AT ALL DRUGGISTS

For free sample, Address E. W. HOYT & CO. LOWELL, MASS.

Separate Skirts

At McCutcheon's

Registered Trade Mark

We have a very attractive line of Walking Skirts in plain Panama, Chiffon Panama, Cheviots and Broadcloth.

These are made in the newest styles—side pleated, box pleated, or with the new pleated flounce effects. We have also a variety in the dark grey and blue mixtures. The prices of these Skirts range

$7.50, 9.00, 10.50, 15.00 and up to 40.00 each

In this department we now display our well-known new McCutcheon models for Fall, in both Silk and Flannel Waists.

Booklet showing the newest styles in both Skirts and Waists mailed free on request.

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street, New York

YOURS FOR THE ASKING

A SAMPLE TABLET OF WILLIAMS'

Jersey Cream Toilet Soap

As much better than any other toilet soap you ever used, as Williams' shaving soaps are better than all other shaving soaps. In thousands of homes no other soap has for years found admittance, owing to its great purity and creamy, emollient and antiseptic qualities.

SPECIAL OFFER

If perfectly satisfied with your toilet soap, this offer will not interest you, but if not, your name and address on a postal will enable you to try JerseyCream Soap. Address

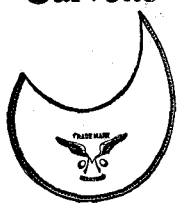
THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

Dept. O Glastonbury, Conn.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The only Odorless and Perfect Dress Shield made.

Curvette



Specially Adapted for Stout Persons.

Absorbent

For those who perspire freely.

Zouave

A Detachable Dress and Corset Shield
Nainsook and Ventilated

Out of Sight

Specially for Summer Shirt Waists.

Absolutely Impervious.
No Rubber. Can be Washed.

Free from all poisonous substances and will not irritate the most delicate skin.

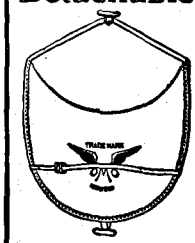
Recommended by Journals of Health and the Medical Profession for its purity and hygienic qualities.

Always buy a shield large enough. Garments are often damaged by wearing too small a shield.

Every **OMO** Dress Shield is warranted to the wearer and any damage to garments resulting from **an imperfect** OMO Shield will be paid for

We make every style and size of shield required

Detachable



Attached without sewing. Quickly removed.

Linen Mesh

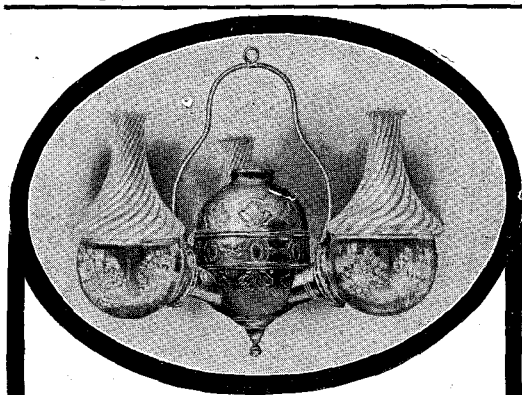
An Ideal Hot-Weather Shield.

Short Flap

Is invisible when worn with thin sleeves.

The Omo Shield is for sale at all the leading retail stores throughout the United States and Canada.

THE OMO MANUFACTURING CO., Middletown, Conn.



The Angle Lamp

Kerosene is the best of all illuminants and the cheapest. The Angle Lamp makes it also the most satisfactory. It is the best of all kerosene lamps. Constructed on entirely different principles from the old-fashioned lamps, it makes kerosene (or petroleum)

As Convenient as Gas or Electricity

It is lighted and extinguished liks gas. May be turned high or low without odor. No smoke, no danger. Filled while lighted and without moving. Requires filling but once or twice a week. *It floods a* room with its beautiful, soft, mellow light that has no equal. The Angle Lamp has completely superseded ordinary lamps and other *unsatisfactory or unreliable systems, and is constantly replacing* gas and electricity in the homes of those who cater to comfort and health. Just sit down and **write for our catalog 31** and our proposition for selling on **30 DAYS' TRIAL.**

Do it now—right away. It will tell you more facts about the How and Why of good light than you can learn in a lifetime's experience with poor methods.

THE ANGLE MFG. CO., 78-80 Murray Street, NEW YORK.

Whitman's

Chocolates and Confections

known for their purity and goodness

For sale where the best is sold.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
1316 Chestnut Street, Phila.
Established 1842.

Refrigerators

The Eddy **Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century**

AND

"The Premier" **Glass Lined**

The perfection of Cleanliness and Economy.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED